

Time for Peace Said Running Out

Ethiopian Peasant Recruits Are Moved Up to Eritrea

ADDIS ABABA, May 18 (UPI).—Ethiopia sent thousands of peasant recruits toward Eritrea today and warned that time is running out to find a peaceful solution to the 14-year-old Moslem rebellion there.

Diplomatic reports said that from 6,000 to 40,000 peasants recruited by the government to fight in Eritrea were en route there from Addis Ababa.

But there were indications that the peasant army was losing momentum. According to sketchy diplomatic reports, the rebels blew up possibly five bridges on the road to Eritrea, effectively halting the first wave of about 3,000 peasants.

There were no reports that any of the peasant army actually had gone into battle.

"The time is fast running out for efforts designed to find a peaceful solution to the problems

of the troubled region of Eritrea," the government newspaper, Ethiopian Herald said.

The newspaper said, "Even at this eleventh hour, there is every reason for hope" of a peaceful solution.

The government announced Sunday that it was offering major concessions to the rebels in a bid for a solution. It promised regional autonomy, the release of prisoners and lifting of the state of emergency in Eritrea.

The government began some time ago to recruit the peasant army and to arm it, at least in part, with ancient British and Belgian rifles. The peasant force is intended to bolster 20,000 regular troops fighting an estimated 10,000 rebels.

About 2,000 persons demonstrated in Addis Ababa today in support of the government policy in the northern province. But that was only a fraction of the

number who normally turn out for such demonstrations.

Police and troops twice broke up small groups of students who apparently were protesting the Eritrean policy.

March Prepared

MEKELLE, Ethiopia, May 18 (Reuters).—Trucks and buses packed with about 2,500 peasants passed through here today toward the Eritrean border, where reliable sources said that up to 20,000 peasant troops have been taken in the past few days.

The sources in this Tigre Province capital said the peasants taken in convoys to Adigrat, 75 miles north of here and only 15 miles from Eritrea, have been told that they were to march into the Red Sea province and claim whatever they could.

One of the country's rulers, Lt. Col. Afanwu Abate, was in Mekelle

yesterday as part of a tour of the north for what sources said were talks about the planned march.

A correspondent watched 13 buses and over 40 trucks pass along the dirt road outside Mekelle today. Most of their occupants seemed armed only with staves—some of which still had the leaves on them—and there was little sign of a military presence.

The sources quoted peasant troops in Adigrat as saying that they had been picked up in small groups from the hundreds of villages along the route from the south.

A DC-6 airliner has been landing in Mekelle with what the sources said was food for the proposed march. There was no indication so far of when it would start, but heavy rain is due in Eritrea within the next few weeks and may affect the timing.

Nine Nations to Confer Today

EEC Is Trying to Get Unctad Compromise on Commodities

From Wire Dispatches

NAIROBI, May 18.—The Common Market is trying to work out proposals on the crucial commodities issue that would be acceptable to developing countries and insure success for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, sources said today.

The nine member nations of the European Economic Community are meeting tomorrow to see if they can agree on a joint response to Third World demands for a common fund to finance commodity buffer stocks.

But the sources said Britain was dragging its feet, while West Germany—which hitherto has taken a hard opposition line—had not committed itself.

Commodity Agreements

The compromise could involve acceptance in principle of some form of central-financing facility which would not be set up until a number of specific commodity agreements were successfully negotiated.

The sources said they believed proposals on these lines would be acceptable to France, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Earlier today, a United Nations negotiator reported statements on Third World demands that industrial countries cancel or postpone more than \$4.5 billion in debt repayments from 44 poor nations.

Gerassimos Arsenis of Greece told reporters that there has so far been virtually no response on debt issues from rich countries in private negotiations at the conference.

The poor nations, contending that they are victims of an un-

balanced world economic system that favors the rich, are seeking debt relief for countries that experts say may be perilously near bankruptcy. They are also pressing for a global conference of lenders and borrowers later this year to change the rules in international money markets.

Both the debt conference and

New Earthquakes Hit Soviet Areas In Central Asia

MOSCOW, May 18 (UPI).—New earth tremors struck Soviet Central Asia today while relief teams rushed aid to remote towns hit by yesterday's powerful earthquake, Tass news agency said.

Tass released no specific casualty or damage estimates, but said medical supplies had been sent to Gazi, one of the towns most severely struck, suggesting extensive injuries. Gazi is near the Afghanistan border.

The earthquake struck a broad region of the Soviet Uzbek Republic, 1,500 miles southeast of Moscow, with a force estimated at nine on the 12-point Soviet scale, a level more destructive than the quake that devastated northern Italy earlier this month.

Italy Shaken Again

UDINE, Italy, May 18 (UPI).—The earthquake-devastated Friuli region of northeastern Italy was shaken again by earth tremors today but officials reported no new casualties or damage.

the sweeping debt relief are opposed by the United States, Japan and most European countries, which prefer a more limited, case-by-case study of such problems.

Mr. Arsenis, head of Unctad's New York office and leader of the debt negotiations in Nairobi, said the only rich-nation reply has been U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal May 6 to "unite" foreign aid. Mr. Arsenis said the suggestion, which he believed may gain acceptance among other aid donors, was an important but minor item.

In aid jargon, a tied-aid payment must be used by a poor country to buy goods in the nation that gives the aid. This insures that the aid donor obtains some commercial benefit and, in the view of many economists, effectively increases the cost of the goods.

Unctad aid can be used by a poor country to shop around and buy goods from any source, not necessarily in the aid-donor nation.

The breakdown on the debt-relief demands:

- Changing \$3.5 billion in government aid loans to outright grants for 29 of the least-developed countries.

- Waiving payments of interest and principal for the next

five years on government aid loans made to 44 countries that have annual per-capita incomes of under \$400. Mr. Arsenis said the payments exceed \$1 billion a year.

- Refinancing short-term commercial debts at an annual rate of more than 12 percent. The loans, many of them due in two to three years, would be refinanced over 15 to 25 years by private lenders at commercial interest rates and with guarantees from rich-nation governments.

- Additional assistance from such multilateral aid institutions as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to cover current debt-service payments to these institutions. In effect, Mr. Arsenis said, this would amount to deferring the payments.

Spain Oil Spill Hits 60 Beaches

LA CORUNA, Spain, May 18 (AP).—More than 60 beaches in the La Coruna area were today reported blackened by oil from the wrecked tanker Urquiola. Damage caused by the spill has been estimated at \$75 million, so far.

The Spanish Navy, meantime, reported that a Dutch salvage crew was still standing by the 120,000-ton Spanish ship at the entrance to La Coruna's harbor, but gave no sign when a transfer of oil remaining in the half-sunken ship might be attempted.

Meanwhile, officials in Oporto, Portugal, said that oil slicks from the Urquiola are threatening beaches in northern Portugal.

Thai-Laotian Clash

BANGKOK, May 18 (Reuters).—Small groups of Laotian soldiers and Thai border police exchanged fire for about 30 minutes last night after 30 Laotians crossed into northeast Thailand and seized a village, the Thai radio said tonight.

Finns' Crisis Of Coalition Is Resolved

Schism Is Healed Among Five Parties

HELSINKI, May 18 (UPI).—Premier Martti Miettinen today withdrew his government's resignation after the five parties in the coalition government agreed that the four Communist ministers could vote against a proposed increase in the sales tax.

Mr. Miettinen had given President Urho Kekkonen the government's resignation May 16 after negotiations with the Communist-led coalition government failed to persuade them to agree to the tax increase. The five parties had agreed that all major decisions had to be on a unanimous basis.

Mr. Kekkonen neither accepted nor rejected the resignation but called separate meetings to try to keep together the coalition of Social Democrats, Center party members, Communists, Liberals and Swedish party members.

He asked each group if it would agree to remain in the government even if the Communists voted against the sales tax. The parties answered today that they would stay and the resignation was withdrawn.

The government was formed five months ago during a drive by Mr. Kekkonen to solve Finland's economic woes. Political observers said that the President wants Communists to remain in the government because he feels they can help solve the problems.

In getting all five parties to remain in the coalition Mr. Kekkonen has placed great pressure on the Social Democrats, the country's largest party.

The Social Democrats must explain to their supporters why they are voting for an increased sales tax—an unpopular measure that is considered necessary by financial experts while the Communists can claim they are the champions of the working man by voting against the tax.

But Mr. Kekkonen has also widened the split within the Communist party between the majority moderates and the hardline Stalinists, who oppose any participation in the government.

New Warning By Vatican

(Continued from Page 1)

our most trusted colleagues, those who share the noble and the very best of our human nature. Discontent has become a habit, disloyalty a habit, a habit of disloyalty.

The anti-Communist theme was struck last week in "Observatore Romano," the Vatican's daily newspaper, and in its weekly magazine, "Osservatore Della Domenica," which said that the Italian elections represented a choice between "liberty and dictatorship."

All this, of course, does not suggest that the church's hierarchy is suggesting blind support of the Christian Democrats, who have led governments here for the last 30 years. The Vatican has indicated its unhappiness over the party's failure to develop a new image and to change for the better.

Several Catholics who intend to support the Communist party in the June elections said in interviews that they found no difficulty in dealing with what the church regards as incompetence.

"I go to church and I vote Communist," said a Roman who is active in a Christian trade union organization. "I still have faith. I view Marxism as a way of looking at man and the world, a way to find solutions. I do not accept it as an ideology but as part of history and culture."

"I don't accept Marx on the question of atheism, but I do accept it as a program for practical action to transform the country."

One Agnelli Running

ROME, May 18 (Reuters).—The managing director of the Fiat car company, Umberto Agnelli, will run for parliament as a candidate of the Christian Democratic party in next month's elections, party leaders decided today.

Party leaders have been divided over his candidacy because of fears that it would identify the party too closely with management interests. He was accepted by the party's executive committee with only one vote opposed.

The disenter was Industry Minister Carlo Donat Cattin, leader of a left-wing faction in the party. Mr. Donat Cattin comes from Turin, the center of the Fiat company.

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A heavy mortar unit of Lebanese Arab Army in Beirut.

Prolonging Combat

Beirut Factions Well-Armed By Array of Disparate Sources

By Jonathan C. Randall

BEIRUT, (UPI).—The 12-month-old Lebanese conflict seems doomed to continue for the foreseeable future—if only because the combatants show few signs of running out of arms or ammunition.

Neither blockades nor major daily expenditure of ordnance appear to have imposed the kind of fire control and political reflection that a shortage of money and arms traditionally brings to bear in prolonged combat situations.

Indicative of the bravado paraded by the Lebanese left and their Palestinian allies in the face of a Syrian sea and land embargo on arms was their recent claim that they could fight on for another nine months without resupply or touching strategic reserves earmarked for a war with Israel.

And the rightist Christian militias recently introduced a Soviet-manufactured 100-mm mortar to prove that they were not to be written off in the arms sweepstakes.

Source of Supply

If the gradual escalation—from small arms to heavy machine guns, armored vehicles, tanks, rockets and heavy artillery—is a matter of record, the financing and source of supply of both camps remain more hazy.

Until Syria imposed its blockade on arms to the Palestinians and leftists in March, observers found it relatively easier to guess about that camp's ordnance procurement.

Traditionally, the Palestinians received arms shipments financed by Arab governments and transported overland from Syria. In turn, the Palestinians turned out arms to the Lebanese left, which was beefed up purposely to counterbalance the growing rightist militias dedicated to dismantling the Palestinian guerrillas.

But at least in the early stages of the civil war, some conservative Arab governments—Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich states—were often mentioned in this connection—also financed the rightist militias. Their largesse to both sides was designed to keep the Palestinians from denouncing their conservative regime, but at the same time to insure that Lebanon did not fall into the hands of leftists.

Leftists displayed fragments of exploded ordnance with Saudi markings which they claimed had been fired from rightist positions. But the source of supply from conservative Arab governments dried up abruptly in early winter when the Christian mistreatment of Moslems in Palestinian refugee camps and the Karantina slum—documented by news photographs—proved too much for the conservative Islamic regimes to stomach.

Perhaps more insulting to Saudi Arabia was the burning of a truckload of Korans by Christian fighters as the shipment was on its way to Riyadh.

The Christian militias claimed that they financed their war's most widely used weapon—the M-16—by selling the war's most widely used weapon—the M-16—to their troops for many times the purchase price. Prices have dropped off sharply of late, probably because money is in

short supply. During the winter an M-16 was selling for \$500 and an AK-47 for about \$350.

The Lebanese Christian communities throughout the world were also said to be financing the war effort.

But with a heavy combat day costing each side at least \$100,000 according to a Western military attaché's estimate, the Christians' self-financing claim became increasingly implausible.

Sales by Bulgaria

Until early autumn, the rightist militias purchased some of their arms openly from the Soviet bloc, especially Bulgaria, which delivered entire shipments.

"The right arm itself from the left" was a popular quip last summer.

But apparently after the Lebanese Communist party and other leftist Lebanese organizations and the Palestinians complained, the Christian militias were obliged to look elsewhere for supplies.

Prominent Christian parliamentarians and businessmen made no secret of their hurriedly purchasing missions in such countries as Spain, Belgium and France.

Perhaps inevitably, the Lebanese left suspected that the CIA was behind the Christian war effort—despite the fact that Christian extremists were left in little doubt that the U.S. State Department believed their military adventures were doomed in advance.

This spring, witnesses in the Christian-held areas have insisted that they saw weapons—especially the Belgian-designed FAL assault rifle—with "Made in Israel" stickers still attached.

But political observers doubted that the Israelis would so brazenly advertise aid to the Christians—although no one discounts the possibility that Israel has found more covert avenues to finance the right.

Rather, the stickers were seen as an effort to hide the real source of supply or simply a reflection of the fact that such Israeli-made weapons had found their way onto the free market.

1967 War Booty

But the leftists charged that Soviet-built small arms seized by Israel during the 1967 war had been taken from Christian militiamen. They also claimed that the arms' serial numbers proved their case.

Both the United States and Israel are said to have covertly supplied Kurdish rebels with captured Soviet-bloc weapons. This may serve as a basis for the leftist charges that they have done the same in Lebanon.

In March, the arms supply question became largely academic. The Lebanese Army split into rival Christian and Moslem factions, with each side making off with arms supplies.

Still, radical states such as Libya and Iraq were said to have continued efforts to deliver arms to their friends in the radical Lebanese left and the "rejection front" fringe of the Palestinian movement.

At one point this spring, the Lebanese national airline, Middle East Airlines, interrupted its service to Libya after charges that airport authorities had discovered an arms shipment loaded at Benghazi, Libya. And a Western military attaché is convinced that every night an Iraqi propeller-driven transport plane lands at Beirut airport loaded with weapons.

Syrian-controlled troops occupy the airport and on several occasions have engaged in shootouts with Palestinians driving arms and ammunition away from the aircraft at night.

But perhaps the full measure of the confusing nature of the arms business in Lebanon are recent leftist charges that Syria is now supplying the rightist militias with weapons. When the war started, the Syrians were supplying the leftists.

Congress Gets Plea to Delay Mining of Sea

Ford Officials Cite Prospects for Treaty

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—The administration urged Congress yesterday to wait a few months for an international law before authorizing the licensing of U.S. citizens to mine the ocean floor for hard minerals.

Both Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson and Secretary of the Interior Thomas Kleppe said they will be prepared to recommend unilateral U.S. action on the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference fails to make significant progress at the August-September session in New York.

The cabinet officers testified at a joint hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations, Commerce and Armed Services committees.

The committees are reviewing a bill, already approved by 12 Senate Interior Committee, authorizing U.S. interim regulation of ocean mining, with government guarantees against loss of investment due to subsequent international control.

Mr. Richardson said there is consensus in the executive and legislative branches of the government that "a stable legal regime" is needed to encourage U.S. industry to undertake ocean mining for manganese nodules.

Better Than Even Chance

Ambassador Vincent Legros, U.S. representative to the Law of the Sea Conference, said that the recently concluded spring session reflected a "new spirit of modernization" and that there is "better than an even chance" of completing negotiations at the summer session and having a treaty ready for signature in the first half of next year.

International reaction to unilateral moves by the United States, he said, "has created the chances for reaching agreement on a new law of the sea any time in the near future."

Mr. Richardson said that thriving ocean mining funds could reduce U.S. dependence on imports of such minerals as manganese, cobalt and nickel, at that U.S. industry has a technological lead.

If the Law of the Sea Conference fails in its sixth session, he said, "significant pressure" toward meeting U.S. mineral resource objectives, shall be prepared to recommend that the United States take action as then seems appropriate to resolve the dilemma.

U.S. Address By Giscard

(Continued from Page 1)

one-hour-45-minute session of working, with no agreement reached. Informal sources said later that the French had no commitments but had stressed that France, while not signatory of the nonproliferation treaty, applies all its safeguards.

The French spokesman said could be assumed that the recent French sale of a reprocessed plant to Pakistan had come under the three-year moratorium of the Western world Congress. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that debate must continue, but that it did not signal "renouncing our system of value or our desire to spread our values and preserve our way of life."

He called for greater aid to the developing world as the way to avoid new local conflicts that could lead to larger confrontations. France and the United States adopted different approaches to development problems at the United Nations meeting in Nairobi two weeks ago, and the differences have come out talks here.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told reporters last night that the United States welcomed the French proposal to sell a Marshall Plan for African development. He also brought up a state dinner last night when he pointed out that "dynamic French economy" is not fully recognized, as is in this country.

In the talks so far, both President Ford and Mr. Kissinger, been trying to convince French that the United States still backed European, "but something which some Europeans have begun to doubt lately."

Mr. Kissinger told the group of reporters yesterday that the U.S. States would not take the "dynamic" European economy as a threat.

He said that the creation of another European decision-making center, ultimately would be the U.S. interest, even if it was temporary inconveniences.

He also assured reporters that Mr. Ford's dropping of the word "defiance" was only a question of words. The word defiance, said, simply bothered some Americans.

He told the reporters, more European, that the principal U.S. foreign policy would continue no matter who was president. "There is no more, however," he said, on U.S. foreign policy.

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AND IN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST: CAIRO • HAMBURG • KUMULI • TEHRAN • TUNISIA • AND AROUND THE WORLD.



WHITE HOUSE ENTERTAINMENT—President and Mrs. Ford and President and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing chatting with broadly grinning pianist Earl (Fatha) Hines who played after a state dinner at the White House.

Donations Tallied Before GOP Race Tightened

Ford, Carter Surpass Reagan in Corporate Campaign Gifts

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT).—The political committees set up by corporations to channel campaign contributions to candidates had by April 30, received more than four times as much money in President Ford as in his Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan, this year.

The lopsided division of corporate contributions between the two Republican candidates appeared to contradict the wide-

spread theory that the Reagan brand of strong conservatism makes the former California governor the favorite of business and industry.

However, the figures are complete only through the day before Mr. Reagan won the Texas primary and then began winning elsewhere. Until that time, many corporate committees may have adopted the functionally conservative policy of not offending the incumbent President.

Jimmy Carter, the current

favorite to win the Democratic nomination, has received more corporate money than Mr. Reagan, but the bulk of it did not come in until April, when Mr. Carter established himself as the front-runner. Nearly half of his contributions of this type have come from two milk-industry groups.

This is the first presidential election in which corporate political action committees have operated on any scale, following clearance by the Federal Election Commission last year, and the amounts they are feeding into the primary campaign remain relatively small.

The corporate, professional and trade association committees that wish to register their support of presidential candidates have only a few months left. After the national nominating conventions this summer, the entire cost of the general election will be paid by federal subsidy and no more private contributions will be permitted.

So far this year, according to the candidates' own reports, Mr. Ford has received \$65,500 from such committees, Mr. Carter \$15,700 and Mr. Reagan \$13,600. Mr. Carter has also received \$4,800 from political action committees sponsored by organized labor.

Mr. Carter got no corporate committee money in February, about \$5,300 in March and \$11,300 in April as his prospects of winning the nomination began to climb. (Most candidates did not begin reporting action-committee contributions separately until February.)

Collection System

Political action committees, both corporate and union, collect voluntary contributions from executives, stockholders and members and then parcel out the money to candidates favored by management or labor.

The operating costs of these committees are paid out of corporate or union assets. Under the Corrupt Practices Act, such money cannot be donated directly to a candidate, party or political committee.

The corporate committees that have given to both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan have all favored the President. The Chevron Commit-

tee for Political Participation, an arm of the Standard Oil Co. of California, gave \$500 to Mr. Ford and \$300 to Mr. Reagan. The Olin Executives Voluntary Non-partisan Political Fund (of the Olin Corp.) gave \$1,000 to Mr. Ford and \$25 to Mr. Reagan.

Three California-based groups made major contributions to Mr. Reagan but gave nothing to the President while the Ford campaign received many large contributions from committees that ignored Mr. Reagan. A few of the committees that donated to the President hedged their bets by also giving to Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter's largest corporate contribution from a political

action committee came from G-TAPE, the Committee for Thorough Agricultural Political Education, an arm of Associated Milk Producers Inc., which gave him \$5,000, the legal maximum from a committee.

In 1974, Associated Milk Producers was fined \$25,000 for making illegal corporate campaign contributions in the 1968, 1970 and 1972 elections, and two of the dairy cooperative's former officers were given four-month jail sentences.

Labor contributions to the Carter campaign included \$3,300 in several installments from the United Automobile Workers and \$500 from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Ford Needs Victory in Home-State Primary

Turnout Is Heavy in Michigan, Maryland

WASHINGTON, May 18 (JHT).—Early voter turnout was reported to be heavy today in both Michigan and Maryland, where Democrats and Republicans were conducting presidential primaries.

In Michigan, President Ford was seeking a comeback in his Republican presidential struggle against Ronald Reagan.

There and in Maryland, Democratic front-runner Jimmy Carter faced a two-phase challenge by rivals out to stop his drive toward nomination.

California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., a newcomer to the primary competition, tested Mr. Carter in Maryland, and said, "I think I'm going to do very well." In Michigan, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona was Mr. Carter's prime challenger.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan also met in Maryland, although neither has campaigned actively there.

Alabama Gov. George Wallace was on the Democratic ballot in both states, as were Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, both of whom have quit active campaigning, and Ellen McCormack, the anti-abortion candidate. Sargent Shriver, another dropout, also was listed in Michigan.

The Big One

For the Republicans, Michigan is the big one. The President said a win there was a must. Mr. Reagan said it would be something of a miracle if he upset Mr. Ford at home.

A spokesman said Mr. Ford expected to win Michigan and to do well in Maryland, where opinion polls rated Mr. Reagan the underdog.

But nationally, Mr. Reagan went into the two primaries knowing he would not yield the lead in Republican delegate

strength whatever today's outcome.

Mr. Reagan had 455 delegates in his column, Mr. Ford 324, with 1,130 the number that will settle the contest for the Republican nomination.

Michigan was awarding 84 Republican delegates in proportion to the popular vote. Maryland assigned 43 according to the vote in congressional districts and the statewide outcome.

On the Democratic side, Mr. Carter was far ahead of the field in delegate strength, with 611. There were 133 Democratic delegates at stake in Michigan, 53 in Maryland.

Mr. Carter said he was so far ahead that he could afford to lose twice and still would win the Democratic nomination on the first ballot at the party's national convention in New York.

Confined to a wheelchair, Mr. Wallace, 57, told a news conference here that he was not bitter about what happened and held no grudge.

But he said that if the shooting had never taken place, "I would be here as president."

It was a short visit yesterday to the state that gave him a major victory in the 1972 presidential primary election. His only appearance was at a jammed news conference at his tiny state headquarters, sandwiched between a real-estate office and a bookstore.

About 500 supporters stood outside to hear Mr. Wallace tell reporters that the man running for president in 1976 was following his conservative trail.

Wallace in Maryland

WHEATON, Md., May 18 (Reuters).—Alabama Gov. George Wallace yesterday campaigned in Maryland, the state in which he was crippled by a would-be assassin's bullet four years ago this month.

India, Pakistan Plan Tie Renewal in July

NEW DELHI, May 18 (Reuters).—India and Pakistan will reestablish diplomatic relations during the week of July 17-24, External Affairs Minister Yashwantrao Chavan told Parliament today.

India and Pakistan agreed in Islamabad Friday to restore diplomatic ties severed in December, 1971, as well as to resume air, rail and road links and to permit flights over their territories by their respective airlines. Mr. Chavan said the package would be implemented "more or less simultaneously" in the week starting July 17.

Lifetime Democrat Crosses The Line to Vote for Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

to college? To get a better job and make more money."

He moved to a larger house in the suburb of Westland two years ago, on a corner lot with a paved street, paying \$24,800 for it. The neighborhood is middle-class, near in all-black enclave. David Burton, now 9, makes excellent grades at school. Mrs. Burton says, "There are a few coloreds and a few Orientals, which makes it a nice—everything mixed."

Mr. Burton has become a Mason, and, typically, it comes several nights a week. He goes into nothing half-heartedly. In 1975, the Burtons took their first real vacation, driving to Florida. Last month, they saw more of the world. The three of them piled into a rented Chrysler Cordoba and set off for California.

And all along the way, the Burtons listened to political commercials on the car radio, many of them for or by Ronald Reagan. New and Clean.

"We talked an awful lot about what he said," Mr. Burton remembered. "What came through was the image of a man who was never part of the family circle in Washington," who was "new and clean," according to Mrs. Burton.

Although Mr. Burton never a soldier, did not "give a deadly damn" about the Vietnam war four years ago, he thinks both the U.S. fighting in the war and pulling out of it "gave us a black eye."

Mr. Reagan's theme that the United States is second in defense to the Soviet Union, and that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has presided over the position, strikes some chord in Mr. Burton.

"I like the guy," Mr. Burton

said. "I don't know why. I never particularly liked him as an actor."

These days, Mr. Burton starts work at 4:45 a.m. and finishes at 3:30 p.m. Five days a week. He is paid \$6.90 an hour for 40 hours of a regular eight-hour shift, plus time-and-a-half for overtime. For the first time, he would not give out his gross wage and take-home check. Four years ago, he eagerly calculated his gross weekly wage at \$189.50 and his take-home pay at \$134.58 for a 40-hour week.

Mrs. Burton said that her gross weekly wage as a seamstress at the Fisher Body plant was \$238.40 and her take-home pay \$189.15. Both regularly work overtime, complain of fatigue but feel their wages are enough to carry the family.

Weekly Ritual

As before, Mr. Burton rarely watches television and never gets a newspaper at home except on Sundays, when he pores over the classified ads for hot rods—"my weekly ritual." He loves cars and drives a 1962 purple Corvette he decorated with a naked woman on the hood and Playboy Bunnies on the trunk.

Neither of the adult Burtons has yet seen a presidential candidate in the flesh, or been to a political rally.

But Mr. Burton gleans the newspapers during his half-hour lunch break: at the plant and already he has his opinions.

Mr. Burton comes from Southern Democratic stock and he respects Mr. Carter's open avowal of being a "born-again" Christian. The auto worker has never heard that Mr. Carter has said repeatedly to voters, "I will never be to you," but reacts with, "That's really crazy—it doesn't make sense."

And devoted union man though he is, it cuts no ice with Mr. Burton that Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers, has endorsed Mr. Carter for president. "I think he thinks Carter can win so he's going to go with Carter," Mr. Burton said.

Does he see Mr. Ford as dumb? "Most certainly not. You can't believe that anybody that gets to be the president of the United States is dumb."

Mr. Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon for Watergate? "It put him in a bad light," Mr. Burton acknowledges.

But all that is behind the country, Mr. Burton thinks. "Four years ago, it was all fire and brimstone—busing and the Vietnam war. And then it was Watergate. Now there aren't any issues, except maybe the economy." Mr. Burton took another drag on one of his interminable unfiltered cigarettes and looked at his pretty, platinum blonde wife. "Sure, I've got qualms deep down inside me about voting for a Republican," he said. "But a man's got to grow up sometime."

Cooper to Resign East Berlin Post

SOMERSET, Ky., May 18 (UPI).—John Sherman Cooper, 74, U.S. ambassador to East Germany, announced yesterday that he would resign his diplomatic post and return to his Kentucky home in October.

Mr. Cooper said that he had notified President Ford of his intention to resign because "it's time to step aside and let a younger man take the job."

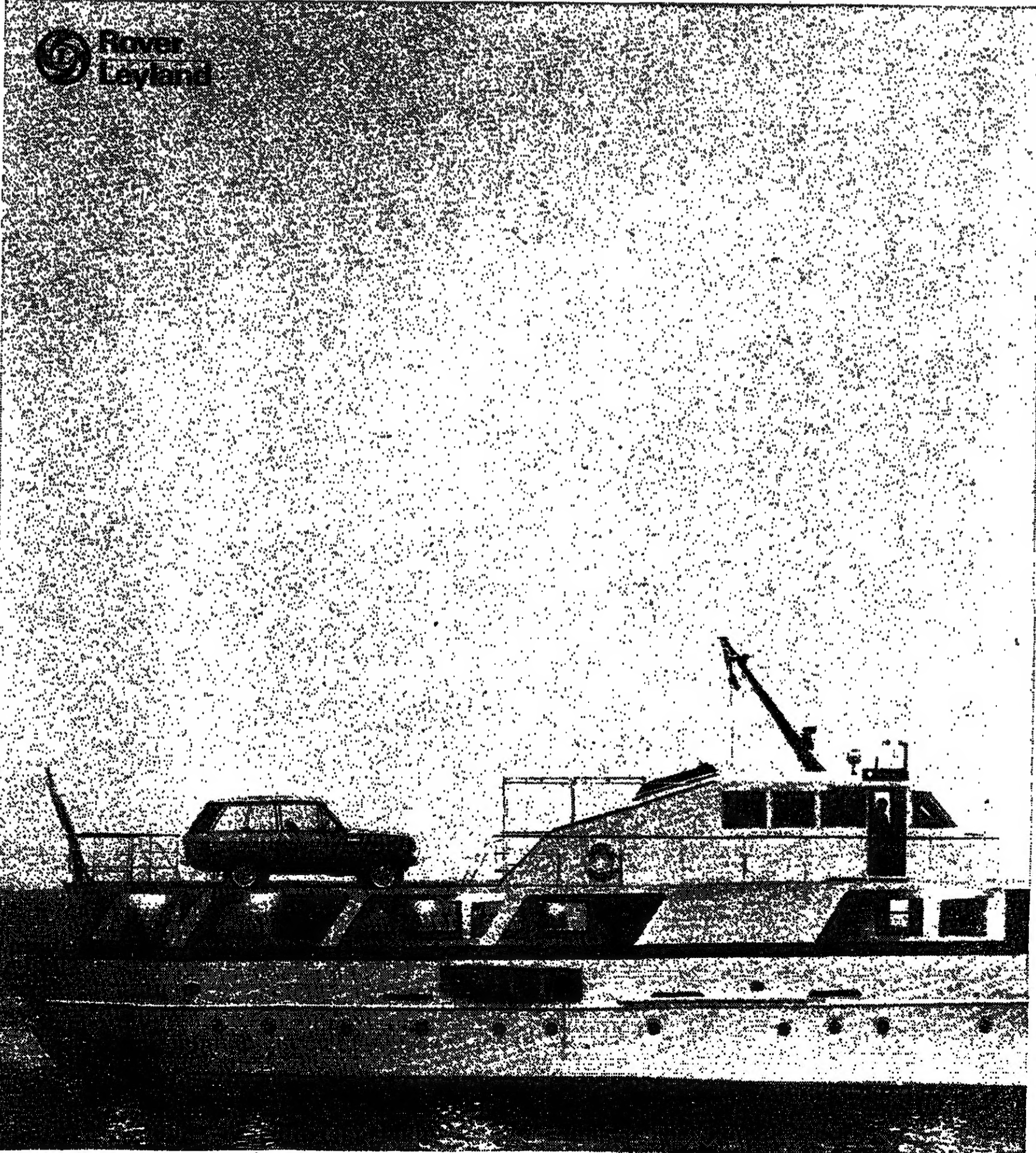
Named as the first U.S. ambassador to East Germany by Mr. Ford in September, 1974, Mr. Cooper said that he intended to work for the election of the President.



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Colombia Hunger Strike
BOGOTA, May 18 (Reuters).—Hunger strikes by Bogota bank workers demanding pay rises spread last night to five other Colombian cities, trade union sources said.

From Poland to Japan—Sails Billow for U.S. Bicentennial

By Ken Ringle

WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP).—An antique navy of square-rigged ships, white sails billowing, is sailing toward a rendezvous in New York harbor July 4.

Full-rigged frigates, topsail schooners, brigantines and barques, they form the vanguard of the largest armada of sailing ships seen in many years—a fleet sailing to honor the birthday of a nation of ship-borne immigrants.

What started 12 years ago as the idea of a New York maritime writer has grown into one of the big events of the American Bicentennial—Operation Sail '76—a tribute to the heritage of sea and sail linking the Old World with the new.

From 32 nations around the globe, 225 of the world's largest sailing vessels will converge on New York July 3.

Review on Hudson

Led by 16 of the world's 20 remaining "tall ships" (square-riggers more than 200 feet in length), the craft will muster the following morning near the Verano Narrows Bridge and sail 20 miles up the Hudson, passing before the anchored modern warships of 35 nations and the

crowded towers and tenements of New York.

Massed along the way will be from 5,000 to 10,000 boatloads of spectators. Millions more are expected to watch from bridges, ferries, docks, parks and rooftops, and television will beam the scene by satellite around the world.

More than 3,000 dignitaries—ambassadors, mayors, military officers and probably President Ford—will view the parade from the four-acre deck of the super-carrier Forrestal, anchored amid an international flotilla of other carriers, missile frigates, destroyers and atomic submarines.

New York Harbor will be virtually closed to commercial traffic. Frank Braynard, the maritime historian and driving force behind Operation Sail, has been saying for years it would be the greatest gathering of sailing ships since 1877, when 26 British, French and Russian men-of-war defeated 80 Turkish and Egyptian vessels during the battle of Navarino in the eastern Mediterranean.

British-Oriented Events

"We tend to think of the Bicentennial only in terms of the Liberty Bell, the Battle of Concord, the Declaration of Independence and things like that, all

of which are very British-oriented," he said.

While that's natural and historically accurate, he said, it misses a larger truth about America.

"Most of the people who built this country were not here then, and it's easy for those of us of German or Italian or Scandinavian ancestry to feel somewhat excluded. Two hundred years ago our ancestors were somewhere else."

"I think the reason Operation Sail has gotten so big is that it has given these Americans, and

every nation in the world that ever sent immigrants here, a beautiful and marvelously appropriate symbol of identification with America and the U.S. Bicentennial—the sailing ship."

Leon Schertler, vice-president of Operation Sail, said he did not fully appreciate that himself until other cities in the country began begging for visits from the sailing ships after July 4.

Polish Ships Sought

"Five cities on the East Coast have Polish mayors," he said. "They all want the Polish ships. I never realized how many Ro-

manians there were in this country until we got word the Mirza (Romania's 81-meter barque) was coming. We've been flooded with invitations for them. Japanese businessmen are renting entire hotels in New York to be there with the Nippon Maru. Japan's 96-meter four-masted barque.

In addition, foreign governments are picking up almost the entire \$70 million cost of Operation Sail, and in some cases are going to extraordinary lengths to get their ships to New York.

Many of the smaller vessels are being shipped by freighter. Others are sailing from their home countries. About 100, however, are participating in one or more legs of a three-stage trans-Atlantic race sponsored by the British Sail Training Association.

The first leg of the race started May 2 in Plymouth, England, and will end in Tenerife, the Canary Islands. The second leg will start there Sunday and run to Bermuda. The third will leave Bermuda June 20 for Newport where the ships are scheduled to arrive June 29.

Graceful Relics

The ships themselves are graceful relics of every size and description. They range from the 3,000-ton, 113-meter Soviet barque Krivenshtern to a 26-meter Viking ship copy from Iceland to the Santa Maria, a 28-meter Spanish galleon from St. Petersburg, Fla., aboard which it is hoped, a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus will be stationed for the sail up the Hudson.

The ships include the Gazela Primeira, last of the Portuguese square-rigged frigates, which was built in 1833 of pine cut from a forest planted in 1460 by Henry the Navigator, and Britain's 46-meter topsail schooner Sir Winston Churchill, with an all-glass crew.

From Italy will come the 100-meter frigate Amerigo Vesputi, from Argentina, the 104-meter frigate Libertad, from Spain the four-masted topsail schooner Juan Sebastian de Elcano. Germany alone is sending 50 vessels, Britain 30, Poland 15 and France 13.

Arms Exporter Is 7th Arrested In N.Y. Gun Plot

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP).—A seventh person was held in lieu of \$400,000 bail yesterday in an alleged plot with El Salvador's army chief of staff to sell 10,000 submachine guns to the U.S. underworld.

"I don't know that I've ever had a transaction come before me which involved so much potential danger to all of us," U.S. Judge Martin Jacobs told the defendant, Dominick Caglanese.

Mr. Caglanese, 49, an arms exporter, from South Hempstead, N.Y., was arrested last Sunday night after he flew in from Europe.

Six others, including Col. Manuel Alfonso Rodriguez, No. 3 man in El Salvador, were arrested at a Mount Kisco, N.Y., motel Saturday night. Federal authorities said they were gathered there in connection with a \$100,000 down payment on \$3.5 million promised to federal agents posing as underworld figures.

Col. Rodriguez's role, federal officials claimed, was to falsely attest that the guns were for legitimate export to San Salvador, in order to obtain State Department sanction for their sale. He was held on \$3 million bail, while the other five defendants were held on \$300,000 to \$1 million.

A communiqué in El Salvador said the colonel was in this country on an official mission having nothing to do with arms.

47th Turk Is Slain

ANKARA, May 18 (Reuters).—A leading militant-left student was shot dead today when rival political groups fought a 15-minute gun battle on a suburban street, sending pedestrians fleeing. He was the 47th person to die in such clashes since November.

Alleged Corruption Stirring Navajos to Question Leaders

By Grace Lichtenstein

RED MESA, Utah (NYT).—"He stirs, he stirs, among the lands of the dawn he stirs, he stirs."

The words of the old Navajo "Night Chant" serve well to describe the mood of the country's largest Indian reservation at the start of what could become a tumultuous spring tribal council meeting today.

At Red Mesa on the northern edge of the Navajo nation, at Shiprock and Crownpoint, N.M., and in Window Rock, Ariz., tribal members are beginning to question openly the integrity of their tribal government and are demanding more of a say in its affairs. They reflect a new class of young, highly educated Navajos who are coming to the fore.

Vorster Phrase Different in Text

PRETORIA, May 18 (AP).—Prime Minister John Vorster did not indicate in an interview that the United States solicited South African military intervention in Angola on the side of Western-backed liberation movements, according to an official text of the interview released here yesterday.

According to the report of the interview in the U.S. magazine Newsweek (May 10), Mr. Vorster replied when asked if the United States solicited South Africa's help to turn the tide against the Soviet and Cuban-backed forces in Angola: "If you are making the statement, I will not call you a liar."

But the official version of the text says that Mr. Vorster's reply was: "I do not want to comment on that. The United States government can speak for itself."

According to the Newsweek version, Mr. Vorster gave the same "I will not call you a liar" reply when asked if he received the green light from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and at least six moderate black African nations for South African military intervention.

But the official version says that he again gave his "I do not want to comment on that" reply.

Greenland Fishing Loss

GODTHAAB, Greenland, May 18 (Reuters).—Cod catches off Greenland have dropped by more than half in comparison with 1975, the Royal Greenland Trading Co. announced today. Greenland fishermen are seeking increased subsidies by the government.

Politically Aware

Mr. Mastach is one of a growing number of Navajos, better educated and more politically aware than some of their elders, who are still deeply committed to life on their reservation. They believe that the tribe's powerful chairman, Peter MacDonald, himself a college-educated member of the new class, has abused his position by making critical business and government decisions without real consultation.

They charge that Mr. MacDonald and his associates have kept the tribe in the dark about finances. The investigation by the U.S. attorney's office in Phoenix, the four indictments and the promise of more have worried them.

The time has come, the dissidents believe, to restructure the entire governmental system. The council form of government, they point out, was superimposed on the tribe by the federal government years ago, possibly to make it easier for mineral companies to sign lucrative deals for oil, gas, coal and uranium on reservation land.

The dissidents intend to demand that the tribal council appoint a "Watergate-style" commission to investigate charges of corruption.

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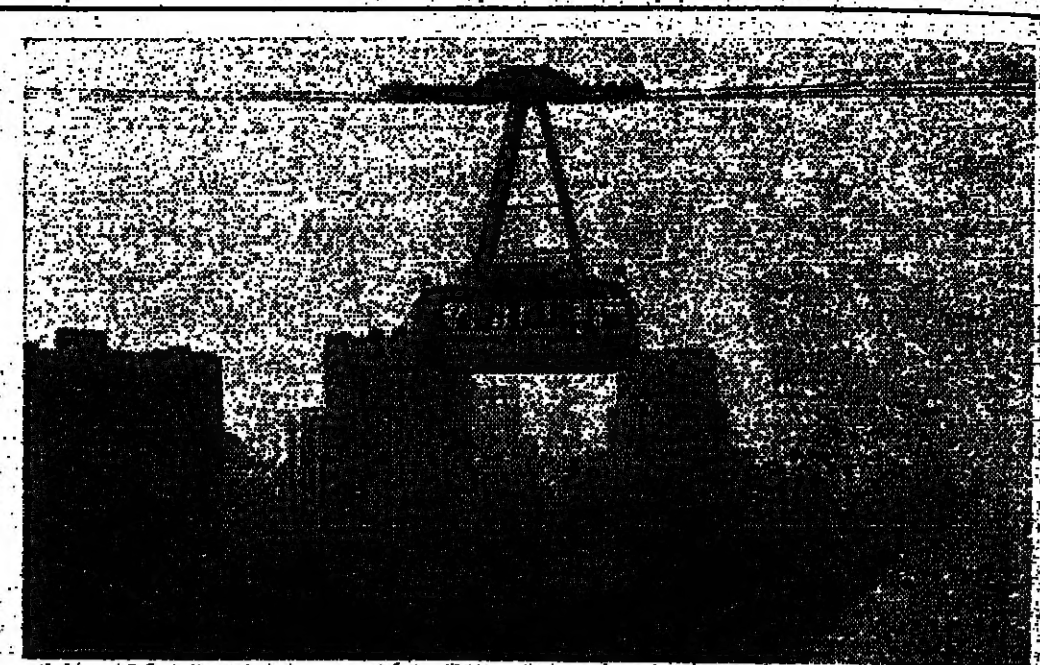
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Roosevelt Island aerial tram on its way to Manhattan (left).

U.S.'s First In-City Aerial Tramway Opens in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK (AP).—The first U.S. in-city aerial tramway has gone into operation, carrying passengers over the East River between Manhattan and Roosevelt Island, where a modern housing complex has just been completed.

Cables for the \$6.8-million, Swiss-engineered system soar 135 feet above the river. The car travels at 16 miles an hour.

A passenger among the group of city officials and newsmen who made the maiden voyage Monday described the 1 1/2-minute ride as "like being on a slow-motion roller coaster."

The tramway, manufactured by Von Roll Ltd. of Bern, charges 50 cents and is operated by the Urban Development Corp. under franchise from New York City.

UDC went into technical default in February of last year, foreshadowing New York's financial crisis. It was later rescued by New York State but its construction functions were cut. The tramway is intended to bring the approximately 1,000 residents of UDC's housing project on Roosevelt, formerly Welfare Island, to what the corporation called "the glamorous Upper East Side of Manhattan."

Payouts, Special Influence Alleged by Leftists

French Government Assailed on Oil Industry

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 18 (NYT).—The oil industry is suddenly finding itself in political difficulty in France as leftist opposition parties accuse oil companies of abusing their rights and privileges in French society.

Although this is not an election year in France, the attacks are designed to discredit President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing by striking at the influence of the industry on government decisions.

It has been a campaign powered by embarrassing revelations in the French press, something relatively new in a country where newspapers have traditionally shied away from direct confrontations with the industrial establishment.

L'Humanité, the newspaper of the Communist party, has been presenting almost daily disclosures of alleged improprieties by the oil industry.

Payouts Alleged

The paper has reported that the oil industry made political contributions to achieve certain aims

in France. It cited payouts by the Elf Petroleum Co., a French subsidiary to build a refinery. It said that because of the success of Jean Méo, a former director of the state-owned ELF petroleum company, in raising money for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's 1974 campaign, he was rewarded with the top job in the state-owned Elf advertising agency.

Both the French SF and Mr. Méo have issued formal statements denying any improper acts.

In the crescendo of attacks against the industry, the Socialist party has also been active.

In a case that is eating the dimensions of what the French consider a scandal, Gaston Defferre, one of the Socialist barons, has accused the government of tampering with the administration of justice as it applies to the oil industry.

His charges relate to indictments brought against oil companies in the Marseilles area for allegedly violating anti-trust laws.

Mr. Defferre is the mayor of Marseilles and a former minister

of the Fourth Republic who served as president of France under the late Charles de Gaulle.

The controversy has opened an order from the Justice Ministry transferring the public prosecutor in the Marseilles case to a small town in eastern France. The transfer is by the ministry to represent "promotion."

Both he and a left-oriented trade union for judicial officials the Federation of Magistrates have said that the order was intended as a disciplinary act.

The union's reasoning was that he had refused to quash the case and it has threatened to strike the case is not resolved to its satisfaction.

Reported Meeting

Mr. Defferre said the transfer order was issued after a meeting that President Giscard d'Estaing had had at the Elysée Palace in Paris with some of the leading executives who had been indicted in Marseilles.

He asked "whether we are witnessing a government conspiracy to prevent full light being shed and stop justice from following its course."

Justice Minister Jean Lecan has accused the Socialist law of acting "irresponsibly" and determining the functions of justice in the country. He said the government was becoming a victim of a "political conspiracy" by left.

It is standard practice, Mr. Lecan observed, to move judicial officials to different posts periodically. He added that Mr. Defferre had in fact signed a request for a transfer nearly a year ago.

Aborigine Punished by Spearing For Manslaughter in Australia

ADELAIDE, Australia, May 18 (UPI).—A 29-year-old aborigine was ritually speared in both thighs today under a ruling by a supreme court judge who ordered him to undergo tribal punishment for manslaughter.

The unusual ruling by the South Australian Supreme Court Friday stated that a two-year sentence imposed on Sydney Williams, accused of killing an aboriginal woman, should be suspended provided he was delivered into the hands of tribal elders.

Tribal punishment for killing is spearing through the thighs, but in a way that does not cripple.

Williams told the court he had killed the woman because she spoke of "secret things"—which under tribal law can only be spoken of by certain initiates. He pleaded guilty to the manslaughter charges.

B. G. Lindner, manager of the aboriginal settlement where Williams was flown during the weekend, said today he had been brought to a medical center for examination after the spearing and was not seriously hurt.

Another clause of the court ruling stipulates that Williams must remain in the control of a tribal elder for a year of instruction in tribal mysteries.

Thailand Official Says U.S. Will Not Get Big Air Base

BANGKOK, May 18 (UPI).—The U.S. military will not be permitted to use Thailand's largest air base after the scheduled July 20 withdrawal from the country, despite "new initiatives" from Washington, Foreign Minister Pichai Rattakul said today.

Mr. Pichai told newsmen he had received a memorandum from U.S. Ambassador Charles Whittemore yesterday but refused to disclose its contents, saying only that it contained "new initiatives without conditions" from Washington regarding relations between the two countries.

U.S. officials also were silent about the document, the result of a 90-minute verbal exchange between the two diplomats on Friday.

"Thailand will not allow the United States to use Utapao," Mr. Pichai said. Utapao is 90 miles south of Bangkok on the Gulf of Thailand. There had been speculation it might be retained as a refueling base for supply flights to the U.S. forces on Diego Garcia Island, in the Indian Ocean.

There were reports also that Mr. Whittemore had, on instructions from the State Department, asked for refueling rights at Utapao even after the July 20 deadline ordered by Thailand.

Concorde Cuts Passenger Load For Washington

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—Air France and British Airways will reduce the passenger capacity of the supersonic Concorde airliner by 20 to 30 per cent for the scheduled commercial services to Washington due to begin Monday.

The French airline announced yesterday.

British Airways will cut the number of passengers from 100 to 71 and Air France from 100 to 80 to allow a greater safety margin of fuel capacity for the flight. The passenger limitation may be modified or lifted later "in the light of experience," the announcement added.

Earlier this year, the U.S. Professional Air Traffic Controllers' Organization said that the Concorde should be prohibited from landing in Washington, where it would arrive with a 35-minute fuel reserve, 10 minutes less than the Federal Aviation Agency requires.

The FAA, however, replied that Concorde "meets our fuel reserve requirements."

Today, the FAA unveiled a \$1.3-million system to chart noise and pollution at Dulles International Airport for the Concorde flights.

Chile to Receive UN's Mission on Rights Violation

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 18 (AP).—The Chilean military junta has agreed to receive UN mission to investigate alleged human rights violations in Chile, diplomatic sources reported today.

They said a special work group of the Geneva-based Human Rights Commission met in New York yesterday to conduct the Chilean offer.

The group, headed by Gino Allalanza of Pakistan, has visited Chile in July 1975. But the government, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, has the mission at the last minute saying that the visit had to put off "until a more auspicious occasion."

Consequently, the group, during their previous visit, Chile issued a report in October, accusing Chilean authorities of having "institutionalized" torture. It rejected the charge.

The sources said the work group has scheduled a series of meetings with a Chilean delegation to work out details for proposed visit.

Australian Fare Play

SYDNEY, May 18 (Reuters).—The national election of Labor government of Peter Scullion today announced a 20-per-cent Sydney's train fare and fare cuts, effective in July, in an attempt to attract people back public transit, which has been losing money.

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Official Violence Condemned

Basque Priests Still Provide Firm Support for Autonomy

By Henry Kamm

BILBAO, Spain (NYT)—Violence justifies counter-violence, the Catholic priest said. Since we live in violence and so great a social subversive violence is sometimes the only way of defense.

In the Basques' struggle to assert their national identity against Madrid's strong centralism, priests have traditionally provided strong support. How many of them have come to unity with even the most extreme proposals of nationalism was illustrated by the priest, who allowed himself to be interviewed on condition that he be named.

His views and views more extreme are more common among younger priests. He is not a young man, but those views are not rare among priests his age.

The radical priest has a parish

In this industrial capital of the Basque country, his parishioners are metal and shipyard workers who live in the grimy, cheerless tenements set among lovely green hills.

Simple Dress

The priest is a pudgy man of middle years with a kindly face and a ready smile. In his gray pants and tan, open-necked shirt topped by the traditional Basque beret, he looks more like a head than a priest.

His endorsement of violence was not unconditional and his conscience was clearly uneasy. "It is difficult to understand them," he said, speaking of ETA, the principal terrorist organization, and of the ETA's murder last month of Angel Garmendia Urbe, a Basque industrialist who had been kidnapped for a ransom.

"Although they are understandable, from a Catholic point of view it is more difficult to accept them," he continued, thinking out loud about a killing that has caused the ETA—the initials stand for Euzko Askatzea, or freedom—to lose much sympathy here.

"ETA is a product, in its general development as well as its origins, of the disarray of the conditions in which we live," the priest said. "ETA has awakened the Basque people's conscience. The whole world has become aware of the Basque problem because of them."

Asked who would be legitimate targets of the counter-violence he defended, he thought for a long time and replied:

Responsibility Defined
"In a certain manner, responsibility for establishment violence belongs to everyone who directly or indirectly or passively makes it possible. That is, a great number of the citizens of Spain, all who wear a uniform and others, are responsible for establishment violence."

The priest did not rule out that those wearing the uniform of the church, so long a pillar of the Franco regime, might also be considered targets. On his grounds, he said that if a certain bishop had not died, "something might have happened to him."

The church hierarchy, he said, is taking a waiting attitude, characterized by noncommittal prudence, in the present uncertainty in Spain.

"The Basque bishops say absolutely nothing about the dead of Victoria and Bessure (where police killings of demonstrators occurred last March), but the bishops of San Sebastian and Bilbao, spoke out against assassinations by ETA and killings of civil guards. The church is discredited in Spain except among the small minority of Francoists," he said.

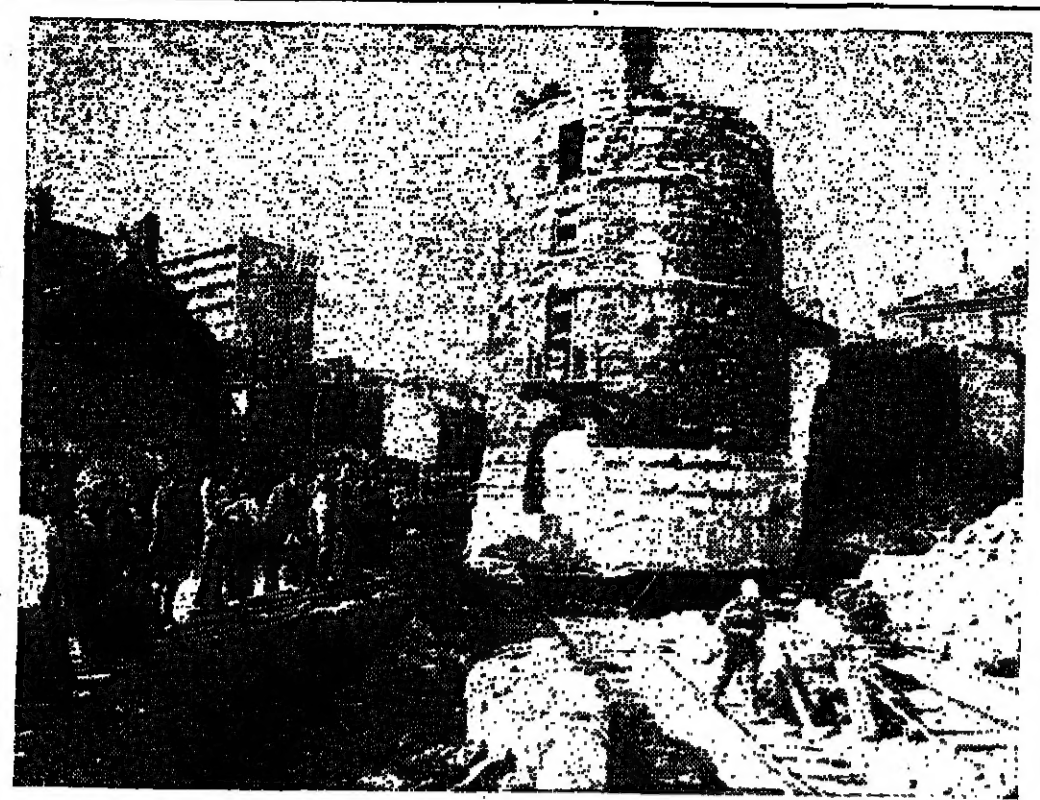
"The bishops," he went on, "only say there should be no more bloodshed. A joke is told here. For the heart of God, please stop the bloodshed," the bishop says. And a man asks, 'But what side is God's heart on, the left or the right?'"

The priest drew a sharp line between the hierarchy and many of the lower priests. A recent declaration signed by about 1,500 Basque priests, about half the total, strongly urged Basque worker and national rights, the priest said.

Paris Tax Men Close Offices After Threats

PARIS, May 18 (AP)—About 2,500 tax collectors demonstrated today and all tax offices in the Paris area were closed to protest attacks and alleged death threats against the agents and to demand that the government give them a public statement of support.

The demonstration, which was peaceful, took place on the site in east Paris where a tax agent was attacked on Friday following the suicide of a small businessman whose records had been audited by the tax men.



HISTORICAL MOVE—This 14th-century windmill in the southern Paris suburb of Ivry-sur-Seine is being moved on rails to a new location about 100 feet away at a speed of 20 inches a minute. The 700-ton relic was slated to be torn down and replaced by a modern complex but was saved by way of a community petition.

Some Dream of Independence

Georgians Resisting Russian Assimilation

By David K. Shipley

TEBILISI, U.S.S.R. (NYT)—Brooding eyes, dark with smoldering anger, look out from behind the raised glass of white wine. To the United States of America, the toast begins, the final bulwark of democracy and freedom. Let the American people not forget the Georgian people, who seek their own democracy and freedom.

The toast and the eyes belong to Zviad Gamsakhurdia, an intense Georgian nationalist and separatist who lives a precarious life in advocacy of the independence of Georgia from the Soviet Union. He knows 20 or 30 other Georgians who feel the same way.

If placed on a U.S. political spectrum, these Georgian dissidents would be farther to the right than almost any U.S. conservative for they would welcome U.S. military force to liberate "Georgia."

"If the Voice of America were to say two words about Georgia," one of them declared hopefully, "the next day—because of the Georgian way of exaggerating—they would be saying that it had talked for two hours."

An Ancient People
Whatever silent chords of sympathy such separatist sentiments generate within the Georgian population, they lie well beneath the surface of accommodation between Georgian culture and Soviet political rule.

The Georgians are an ancient people, really an array of neighboring tribes and cultures scattered from the Black Sea coast through the foothills and into the mountains of the Caucasus. Their rich heritage of literature, dance, language and religion has remained intact through centuries of conquest and domination by Mongols, Turks and Persians, and now also in a period of Russian preeminence, which began in the early 19th century after Orthodox Georgia sought Russia's protection against the Moslems.

In its most overt and apolitical forms, Georgian culture seems as plentiful as the succulent fruit of Georgian vineyards.

The Georgian language, with its distinctive alphabet, is used in television broadcasts, films, books and plays. At the Rustaveli Theater recently the program for Brecht's "Caucasian Chalk Circle"—performed in Georgian—was printed only in Georgian, not Russian.

The Georgian-language newspaper, Kommunist, has five times the circulation of its Russian-language counterpart, Zarya Vostoka.

The museums are filled with the frescoes, icons and gold of Georgian artists.

The roots of antiquity are visible everywhere. Filled balconies lean out over crooked cobblestone streets. On dry rural hillsides, the ruins of ancient church-fortresses look as if they have grown out of the rock itself, like the Moorish castles in Spain.



NYT.

In the streets of Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, there is a fluidity and a subtle current of un-restlessness as different from Moscow as Rome is from London. The busts in the university are mostly of poets and painters, rarely of Lenin.

The wife of a well-known officially approved artist wears a jade cross on a chain around her neck. In the town of Mtskheta, Georgia's capital until the 4th century A.D., a wedding ceremony has just ended in the ornate chapel of the 11th-century Sveti-Eskhveli Cathedral.

"All Georgians are believers," says the bearded priest. "It is an ancient tradition."

"We've kept our own language through invasions and wars," argues a young woman guide for Intourist, the Soviet travel agency. "My son speaks our own language, and he speaks beautiful

Malaysian Ex-Aide

Jailed for Bribery

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, May 18 (AP)—The former chief minister of Selangor State, Harun Idris, was convicted today of taking a \$100,000 payoff from a bank and sentenced to two years in prison.

Mr. Harun, 51, who many diplomats had thought could one day become prime minister, heard the sentence with bowed head and tears in his eyes. He was accused of taking the money from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. in exchange for allowing a piece of state land to be amalgamated with the bank's property so it could put up a building in downtown Kuala Lumpur.

Russian, and maybe he'll go to a Russian school. There's no Russianification here."

"There are two kinds of assimilation," she continues. "There's natural assimilation, and that's what we do have here. There is forced assimilation, and that's what we do not have."

Still, the relationship between Georgian tradition and Soviet orthodoxy is complex—easy in some fields, strained in others.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia describes a process of Russification: Thirty per cent of all Georgian children now attend Russian-language schools by their parents' choice, he maintains. Some take Russian first names; for instance, the Intourist guide, whose Georgian name is Natella, or Nata for short, often calls herself by the Russian name Natasha.

Vocational institutes often assign Georgian graduates to Russian cities for their mandatory three-year tours of duty in their professions. Mr. Gamsakhurdia contends, and he believes that Georgian writers, hampered by censorship, now produce little that is peculiarly Georgian or particularly good.

Last November, the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist party issued a decree "to intensify the struggle against harmful traditions and customs," a measure aimed at eradicating certain "religious festivities," "name-days for various 'saints,' animal sacrifices during religious ceremonies, blood feuds and vendettas, arranged marriages, extravagant wedding and funeral feasts, showy marble mausoleums, excessive drinking and other forms of conspicuous consumption for which Georgians are famous throughout the Soviet Union."

The apparent author of this campaign is Eduard Shevardnadze, the Georgian party chief, who has aroused so much positive and negative feeling here that rumors circulate of a secret party decree against telling anecdotes about him, or about the party in general.

Just how the campaign is proceeding is unclear. When pressed, several party members conceded that they would be reluctant to admonish anyone they did not know well to avoid traditional customs. An engineer, a party member who could name only seven of the 15 Politburo members, explained over a late-night dinner that there would be "no shouting—just saying, 'you do not need it.'"

Another Communist, a newspaper editor, remarked, "We can't eradicate everything with a magic wand." Then, blushing slightly, he opened a bottle of wine. It was 11:30 a.m.

Portuguese Communists Enter Candidate in Presidential Vote

LISBON, May 18 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Communist party announced today that one of its leaders, Octavio Pato, 51, would be a candidate in next month's presidential election.

Political observers here say that Mr. Pato has little chance of winning against the favorite, the army chief of staff, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, 41, who is backed by the country's three strongest parties.

The Communist party's choice indicated that it had decided to stand by its ideological principles rather than take the more pragmatic course of backing a consensus military candidate, observers said.

Mr. Pato is considered among the two or three highest Communist members in the Communist party after Alvaro Cunhal, the secretary-general.

Not Out of Step

Mr. Pato has been identified as the leader of a liberal faction within the party, but he has never given any hint of being out of step with the rest of the leadership.

This faction is said to want the party to try to achieve power by electoral means, promoting an image similar to that of the Italian and French Communist parties.

The third main presidential candidate is the Premier, Adm. Jose Figueiredo de Azevedo, who confirmed today that he intended to run in the election on June 27. Adm. Azevedo, 58, left without support from any of the main parties, is campaigning on his experience as premier.

Has Caustic Tongue

Although the Premier has a caustic tongue, he is better known among the public than Gen. Eanes, who was still an obscure lieutenant-colonel six months ago. Gen. Eanes, who came to

prominence by organizing the suppression of a radical leftist military uprising last November, is supported by the Socialists, the Popular Democrats and the conservative Social Democrat Center party.

These parties were first, second and third in last month's election for a legislative assembly, from which the future government is to be chosen.

In another development, a Portuguese bank official, held in jail for the past 17 months, went on trial here yesterday charged with illegal currency transactions.

Economic Sabotage Alleged
Jorge de Brito, chairman of the Banco Intercontinental Portuguese, was arrested in December, 1974, along with some leading businessmen accused of economic sabotage.

They were detained while the pro-Communist Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves was in office and at a time of popular attacks against private enterprise in Portugal.

At the opening of the trial, the prosecutor said the accused no longer faced charges of economic sabotage.

He said the case against Mr. Brito centered on a "series of bank operations involving the import and export of capital without authorization from the Bank of Portugal."

Détente Backed By East German

BERLIN, May 18 (Reuters).—East German leader Erich Honecker today pledged continuing support for détente but accused "revisionist and reactionary forces" in West Germany of trying to interfere in his country's internal affairs.

In the main speech on the first day of the East German Socialist Unity [Communist] party's ninth congress, Mr. Honecker declared that "détente is the main tendency of the international scene."

The five-day congress is being attended by 2,500 delegates and 750 guests from 82 countries. China and its European ally Albania were the only Communist-ruled countries that failed to send a special delegation.

No Confirmation Given on Report Of Soviet Unrest

MOSCOW, May 18 (UPI).—Soviet newspapers today facing greater food shortages and higher prices, but no confirmation was available in Moscow today of reported disturbances.

The Paris newspaper Le Figaro reported from here that there had been sporadic dock strikes in Riga, Latvia, and destruction of market stalls and shop windows in Rostov and Kiev to protest shortages of stocks.

One unconfirmed report reaching Moscow said there had been a workers' slowdown at Riga docks, which may have been connected with the lack of certain foods. But a weekend visitor to Kiev said food supplies seemed normal and there was no talk of disturbances. Nothing was known to confirm or deny the reports of violence in Rostov.

For some weeks, housewives in Moscow have had difficulty in getting poultry, coffee, pepper, fruit, such as apples and oranges, and vegetables, including onions, green beans and cabbage.

French Universities

To Postpone Exams

PARIS, May 18 (Reuters).—Examinations at French universities hit by student strikes last month will have to be postponed for several weeks and some for months, education officials said today.

Most of France's 75 campuses were affected by last month's strikes when students protested against government plans to make degree courses more job-oriented.

Two Dominicans Slain

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 18 (AP).—Two bodyguards of Communist leader Guillermo Rubirosa Fermin were shot to death and a government secret service agent was wounded in a shootout here yesterday, authorities reported.

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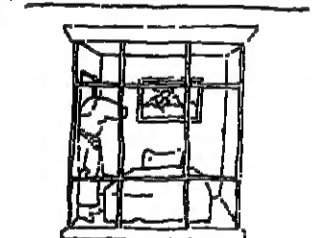
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Enter Libya—Openly

In the strange cacophony of voices in a Lebanon that is bleeding itself to death, the voice of Libya—which is to say, the voice of Moammar Qadhafi—has been rather abruptly raised. But what it said, and why, remains as mysterious as any of the other forces at work in the Lebanese anarchy. Certainly, the appearance of Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud in Beirut did not end the killing. Rather, it was followed by the worst night of the civil war, with over 100 dead and many other casualties.

Libya is among the most intransigent of the Arab states; it has exported a variety of terror to a variety of places. But Qadhafi's voice has been rather muted of late. It could, therefore, be argued that his Premier has gone to attempt to reconcile Syria with the extremist Moslem groups in Lebanon in any effort to reinforce the practical moderation which Syria's President Hafez al-Assad has sought to impose on his Lebanese neighbors. That would make sense from any pragmatic Arab standpoint, since the costly rivalry of Christians and Moslems in that Arab state does the Arab cause no good from any standpoint. But it is also suggested that Libya is intervening to prevent Syria and Egypt from being drawn into each other's arms by their mutual interest in ending the Lebanese conflict; that, in fact, Libya is more concerned to prevent Syria from moving toward moderation than

to push the Lebanese Moslem extremists in that direction.

Thus far, the Lebanese fighting has not produced unity among the Moslem Arab states on behalf of their co-religionists in Lebanon. Rather, it does seem to be tending toward greater unity on behalf of a reasonable settlement in the troubled state. The reasons for this drift are obvious enough: In their wars with Israel, the Arabs have sought to make it clear that they are not waging a Moslem holy war. Such a war would reduce Arab support in non-Moslem countries and would flatly contradict the asserted goal of the Palestine Liberation Organization that it seeks a Palestine that is not divided by religious differentiation among its citizens.

To be sure, the facts of life and death in Lebanon over the past many months have indicated that such a goal is very difficult, if not impossible, to achieve in the Middle East. But at least the Arabs must try to re-establish national unity in Lebanon if the goal is not to seem a patent fraud. And with matters on the West Bank approaching crisis point, strong efforts must be made now to unify both Lebanon and the Arab League. That could be the real reason for Libya's injection of its open diplomatic influence into the situation—that this reason is not taken for granted, in fact, illustrates the extent to which Qadhafi has aroused the suspicions of the world.

France: How Good an Ally?

French President Giscard d'Estaing, here for a Bicentennial visit, is reported to be surprised and dismayed by a poll indicating that barely a third of the U.S. people regard France as a good ally. He attributes this to "misapprehensions . . . at the public opinion level" and hopes to dissipate some of these on his current trip. We welcome the French President and wish him well on this mission but at the same time we would respectfully suggest that the problem he so tardily perceives lies a good deal less in U.S. "misapprehensions" than in the substance of French policies. Unreliability is not just in the eye of the beholder.

It is more than tedious, for instance, after nearly 30 years of continuous, on-the-spot, U.S. military commitment to the defense of West Europe, to hear doubts raised (not for the first time) about the "worth of American commitments" by the leader of the one country in the Atlantic alliance which has gone militarily its own way. What has been the "worth" of the French commitment to NATO since 1966 when President De Gaulle withdrew the substance of French support to the organization and ordered its headquarters removed from French soil? If the United States were even to hint at the prideful me-first nationalism which the French define as the essence of their sovereignty, then Mr. Giscard might have something to complain about. The fact is, however, that the United States has emerged from a prolonged and traumatizing military entanglement in Asia with its fidelity to Europe intact—a demonstration of constancy of historical dimensions. Least of all from the country which, despite the passing of General de Gaulle, remains the chief splintering force of the alliance does Washington need lectures on "resolve."

Indeed, President Giscard would do well to ask himself what policies of its own France could usefully review to reciprocate the U.S. performance. If a return to the integrated military structure of NATO is too

great a strain on French pride, perhaps the French could consider coordinating its sales of weapons and nuclear power facilities with the exports of its Western allies. Paris has been profligate in both these areas of policy. It peddles arms with a fine disregard for cushioning the political consequences. It sold Mirage jets to Libya in 1970, for example, assuring one and all that they would not be used against Israel; they were. Now Mr. Giscard flourishes another sophisticated rationale—that Third World countries deserve a non-U.S., non-Soviet alternative—to keep French arms factories humming. Not being a signatory of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, France continues to skirt its plain international obligation to place even the minimal international controls on nuclear power plants it sells to other states.

On both the right and the left in France, it seems, a stance of "independence"—verging at the fringes on a barren anti-Americanism—balks the kind of close cooperation that many Americans, and many Frenchmen, would prefer. Certainly on the level of culture and sentiment, the ties between the two nations are strong. French support to the fledgling American republic of 1776 cannot be forgotten. But the French would be the first to argue, and with impeccable French logic, that historical gratitude and cultural affinity are themselves an inadequate foundation on which to nourish a mature continuing relationship. It is by candid dialogue and probing self-criticism that the two nations can best fulfill their enormous and enduring obligations to each other. In this spirit, and in the interest of a better understanding all around, we hope that in the Bicentennial bonhomie somebody on the U.S. side will find a way to explain to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in plain words just what might account for a poll showing that only one-third of the U.S. people look upon France as a reliable ally.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Giscard's U.S. Journey

The French head of state has already visited so many countries with which we felt no solidarity as far as their past, their social system or their real designs were concerned, that we are unreservedly pleased to see him visit the nation which is assuredly the closest to us because of its flawless attachment to liberty, a liberty which it helped us to preserve on several occasions . . . Giscard will have to make an effort to calm down the anxiety of the American leaders concerning the contingency of a participation of the Communists in government in France or in Italy. He doubtless will call their attention to the risks involved by a maladroit attitude of Washington that might be interpreted as interference in our domestic affairs. But he will certainly reiterate his conviction that the French will

reject the collectivist option in 1978 as they did in 1974.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the French President's view the question is to celebrate the Bicentennial of American Independence. Politics will also be spoken of, but very little . . . The rain storms which fell on Washington have struck the few French flags to their poles, which had been planted near the White House. They consequently are no longer visible. The U.S. government, moreover, did not go to great expense. As a matter of fact, heads of state succeed one another on a fast tempo here: the Queen of Denmark last week, Giscard today, the King of Spain at the end of the month, the Queen of England in early July, without mentioning smaller fry. Rather than on France, America has its eyes set on Michigan.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

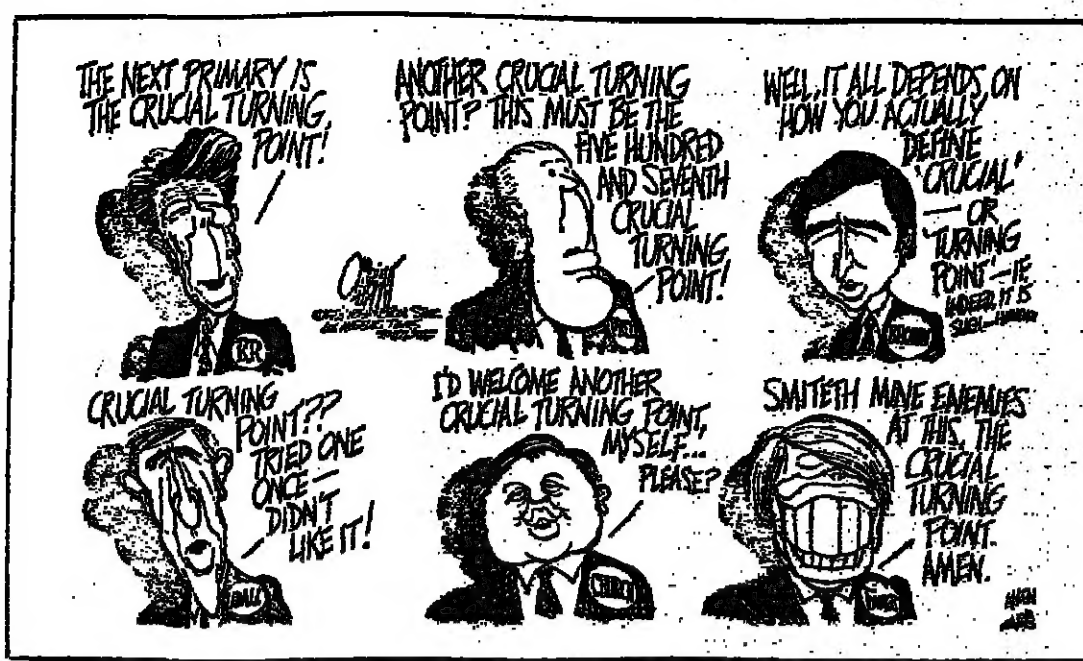
May 19, 1901

PARIS—The return of Comte de Lur-Saluces, a notorious thief, to France puts another problem to the French police and indirectly throws light upon another achievement of automobilism. The detective department admits that since the advent of fast automobiles it is useless to attempt the "shadowing" process upon persons whose means place a horseless carriage at their disposal.

Fifty Years Ago

May 19, 1926

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A feverish search for oil in the back yards of this city's homes has resulted from the recent discovery of high-grade oil at a depth of 11 feet on the property of W.H. Hearne. Several other wells have also come in, one in the floor of a garage, and the city has now authorized the sinking of wells on the south side of Municipal Park.



Not a Dogma or a Religion

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—According to Francois Mitterrand, the skillful politician who has made the Socialist France's largest party, next month's legislative elections will have major and unpredictable repercussions here.

If the Communists obtain posts in Rome's next government one will have to judge first, whether they behave democratically and, second, whether they can successfully clean up Italy's economic mess. Either way French voters, who face their own legislative elections in 1978, are likely to be much influenced.

Mitterrand, a handsome stocky man of 60, has had remarkable success leading this country's Socialists out of the wilderness. In 1971 when he took the party's helm, it represented only 10 percent of the electorate. Now it is more than three times as big. He explains this change by pointing out a "historical compromise" such as that advocated by Italy's Communist boss, Enrico Berlinguer, was impossible in France.

No Bloc Left

Communism's own success in destroying Italy's Socialist party, Mitterrand contends, left no bloc to combine with save the centrist Christian Democrats who have hitherto held power. But in France such strategy would be impossible for two reasons, he says: (1) Since De Gaulle's death the Gaullists have reverted to a classical rightist position; (2) Any attempt by the Socialists to persist in an anti-Communist policy would have resulted in their own destruction, making French Communism as powerful as Italian Communism.

The Communist ideas had so thoroughly infiltrated French workers' attitudes, Mitterrand contends, that it wasn't possible for the Socialists to develop a workers' audience with an anti-Communist program. "Had we continued to preach anti-Communism the Communist party would now be as big here as the one in Italy. It would have gathered up the entire left."

He also saw an additional advantage in his tactic. "As long as Frenchmen believed victory of the left meant Communist domination, the left as a whole had

no chance," he claims. "But now that they think Socialism will run the show, such a victory becomes possible."

Having explained the basis for his revival of a popular front, the united left, he defined Socialist ideology, describing this as "not a dogma or a religion" and adds that he himself is not a Marxist. He merely values Marxism as a way of evaluating productive forces, history and labor-capital relations.

He argues that France's own "democratic heritage of liberty is all-important" and could never accept the kind of authoritarian Marxism-Leninism practiced, for example, in the Soviet Union. He simply wants to reduce capitalism's power while "at the same time fully preserving freedom."

A government led by the Socialists would become inevitable if the leftist coalition wins a National Assembly majority in 1978. However, although the Fifth Republic's Constitution wasn't tailored for such a likelihood, Mitterrand hopes conservative President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will remain chief of state until 1981 and work with a politically hostile Cabinet and parliament.

Were he to become prime minister, Mitterrand says he would certainly wish to keep France loyal to the Atlantic treaty until another security system was produced—and none is even imaginable for the foreseeable future. It is ridiculous to contemplate the thought that Paris could reverse alliances by tying itself to Moscow.

The trouble was that the policy of NATO's principal partner, the United States, is too often identified with imperialism or interference abroad. Sometimes it favored "detestable systems of government." He would "prefer to leave the alliance rather than have a Franco or Greek colonial system here."

Tells Kissinger

But such a Washington attitude, "need not continue." He recalled that he reminded Kissinger when he met him in Washington: "This is a Communist and you are very happy with him. We French Socialists aren't Communists at all."

Mitterrand expresses confidence that if he governed France, "I'm sure we would have good relations with America. I feel the temperaments of your country. I have always loved it. I have no hostile feelings that might make things difficult."

The possibility of Mitterrand as a prime minister is good sign now. Most recent polls show the leftist coalition with 59 per cent of the vote. But France is a volatile country and capable of swift changes.

And it is not easy to forecast French Communist tactics. They have always lagged behind Berlinguer. They recently abandoned formal allegiance to that outworn concept, "dictatorship of the proletariat"—years after the Italian Communist Party's famous sacrifice, they immolated a very sick sheep.

Giscard in America

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Lafayette and the Statue of Liberty—those outworn symbols of French conquest in the American Revolution—are not the signs under which Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is now making his Bicentennial visit to the United States this week. On the contrary, the salient imagery is modern and technical.

The French President has arrived in the world's most modern

civilian aircraft, the Concorde, and the high point of his visit outside Washington is not New York (which he is avoiding for Middle East reasons) but Houston, the world's petrochemical capital. So it is entirely appropriate that President Ford raise with him the technical issue which most bedevils Franco-U.S. relations—the issue of nuclear proliferation.

Thanks in large part to the modern outlook of the French President, many of the tensions worked up by President de Gaulle with the United States have been quietly wound down. In deference to the Gaullist majority in the National Assembly, to be sure, France still goes through the motions of being a globally independent power.

African Explorer

But Paris is no longer an important way station on the routes between Washington and Moscow or Washington and Peking. The United States, not France, is obviously the dominant Western power in the Middle East. Mr. Giscard's recent emergence as the world's leading African explorer announces that the French have gracefully yielded pride of place to the United States as the key middleman in negotiations between the developed and underdeveloped countries.

On bilateral issues there has also been improvement. The arduous fight about gold has been settled. French and U.S. diplomats are working in harness to shore up southern Europe against internal Communist growth.

French and U.S. officers are cooperating in military maneuvers, and France, while not a NATO member, is playing the good ally in building up conventional defenses. For its part, the United States has at the Rambouillet Conference accepted the French thesis that the U.S. economy, and dollar exchange rates, should be managed with an eye toward improving conditions throughout the developed world.

There has even been some progress on the touchy issue of nuclear proliferation. France is, of course, a nuclear power. Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and Canada, however, it has never signed the Nonproliferation Treaty banning the export of nuclear weapons to other countries.

Turned Off

At one point the French followed an active policy of selling, to nonnuclear countries, reprocessing plants which can convert spent fuel from nuclear power reactors into material for making nuclear weapons. In keeping with that policy, France agreed to sell reprocessing plants to two countries at the center of international tension—South Korea and Pakistan. The South Korean deal was turned off by intense pressure on Seoul by Washington. The yelp

Peter Lennon From London:

Was Britain being snubbed by the dirty-tricksters of the world?

LONDON—For some time there had been a faintly perceptible note of sulkiness in Britain at the fact that the United States had apparently captured the market in sophisticated all the juicy, scary, scandalous scandals. Was indignantly disabled Britain not even able to engineer a good political scandal? Was it being snubbed by the dirty-tricksters of the world?

Were we not being told something? Bowler-hatted gentlemen reminded each other sulkily that the Americans were nowadays only being told about what they were not being told about, so what was Britain going to get this service?

When the dirty-tricksters and spies did hit Britain they did so as Shakespeare (almost) said they would; not singly but in battalions. For the past few weeks there has been talk of a Lebanese called "Flash," ex-MP in exile in California making ambiguous statements, in reverse-charge telephone calls to London, a young politician being framed with bank robbery, and the very strange behavior orchestrated by the South African Embassy.

Spy Ring

It all actually began in December, 1971, when James Wellbeloved, a Labor MP, told the House of Commons that a London businessman had set up a spy ring which reported information about South Africans living in London to COSA, the South African Bureau for State Security.

The Conservative government was not prepared to take Mr. Wellbeloved seriously, perhaps because they remembered that the previous year he had accused the Tories of being drunk during a debate on defense.

But in the past few months more and more evidence has been accumulated, this time by another Labor MP, Paul Rose, which gives weight to the theory that not only were the South Africans actively trying to discredit the Labour Party, but they were also actively trying to bring about the decline and fall of the

Liberal party. This strategy seemed that Liberal votes were then go to the Conservatives more sympathetic to South African policy, who could then fight Labor.

In the middle of all this in the smug case of Peter M. South African-born leader of young Liberals, who was seen by eyewitnesses, mostly, as boys, of being the man who grabbed a handful of cash in his local bank in Putney and off, dropping the money—where no fingerprints of Mr. M. in the chase. Mr. M. had said he was mistaken for criminal because he had been out to a shop in the vicinity of a typewriter ribbon. Although the police had received a complaint of similar crazy behavior on the part of Mr. M., a complaint which did not stand for any kind of scrutiny, it was not prosecuted, and in the case.

Sloppy Procedures

If this was the work of South African provocateurs it had a beneficial effect of opening an inquiry into sloppy identification-parade procedures in Britain.

In the meantime Jerrold Thorpe was playing a low game, spreading allegations that a typewriter ribbon. Although the police had received a complaint of similar crazy behavior on the part of Mr. M., a complaint which did not stand for any kind of scrutiny, it was not prosecuted, and in the case.

This was not so much a triumph for South African provocateurs as a victory for political humbug. Spies infiltrating British political parties need one of their "Appeal to their poverty."

Thorpe wets ostensibly been of public opinion. But if these allegations were true, by South in 1969 the Liberal Party did not consult the public at all, they privately told Thorpe this matter ever came up as he would have to quit the leadership. As one commentator would the Liberal party is taking things this far if the allegations of a 13-year-old relationship had been made by a M. Norma Scott?

If it was indeed the intent of the South Africans to credit the Liberal party, it have succeeded. Largely because of the party's disrepute reaction to this crisis and tendency to squabble in put

Sir Harold Wilson, in his role as back-bencher, last week repeated Mr. Wellbeloved's original theme that it was unlimited amounts of money being made available South African businessmen for a smear campaign. Paul Rose, a Labor MP, has actively compelling a dossier this affair helped by a mystic character called "Flash" M. Kamal, a Lebanese who was for De Beers diamond mines a smuggler detector. He hijacked a jet in an effort get paid a \$2-million fee claimed was owed to him.

Not Convincing

With the spotlight unflinchingly on the South African, a busy event took place last week which boggled the British already thoroughly bogged imagination. The second secretary of the South African Embassy, John Rissotto, held conversation in his office with two young men. The gist of conversation amounted to a curious society on the part of official to see a pornographic film which allegedly featured Labor minister. When the busy discovered that one of young men was a reporter for the Guardian it took them 1 days to produce a not very convincing explanation for this counter.

This time South Africa facing concrete charges of deliberately attempting to discredit minister of the British government.

Up until now it had been assumed that subversive activities against politicians was the work of the natural enemy of the Communists. Now the British public is getting its first bit of insight into how official "friendly" nations of the world can act. "Dirty tricks" film look like becoming part of British political landscape.

هكذا من الامم

From Cradle to Olympics For Children in the U.S.

By Richard Flaste

NEW YORK (NYT)—It can cost a lot to raise an athlete these days. In tennis, for instance, one such estimate that the cost in lessons, court time, travel and tournament fees of bringing a 6-year-old along until he was a nationally ranked 12-year-old could be "in the area of \$35,000." Then there's the tension, even agony, many parents feel as they watch their children attempt to climb to the top, to Wimbledon or the Olympics, asks that are reached by only handful.

Yet all across the United States appears that thousands of parents are waking up with their children at 4:30 or 5 a.m. to drive them to that first early-morning practice—the first two hours in a pool, or on the courts, or in a gym—before school starts. The individual sports—special swimming, tennis, gymnastics, sailing and track—unlike team sports such as baseball or football, often absorb children year-round from the beginning. The little parents and coach become a quiet that may stick together for a decade or more, bound by the same goal. For most, they cannot count on assistance from school or organization until at least the teen years.

Centerpiece

The sport becomes the centerpiece of the family. When one gets involved in gymnastics, father tells the mother there can't be much social life anymore. "Don't plan anything for next 10 years," he says. And yet, after all, "when we're a competition every week," the mother says, "that's at you do."

It is obvious from interviews several states that parents are aware of the danger of too much pressure on their children. But once in the sport, they find hard to control themselves. "I think there is an honest effort to avoid pushing," said Mike Burdick, coach and general manager of the Philadelphia Aquatic Club. He added, "If the child is succeeding at a great rate of speed, the parents get caught up in the next thing you know you're on the deck with a stopwatch."

Television gets much of the

credit, or the blame, for the growth of highly organized non-team sports in the United States. Baseball always had its lure. But it's television, a spokesman for the Amateur Athletic Union said, that made the summer Mark Spitz "a kind of hero at the Munich Olympics—he did for swimming what Babe Ruth did for baseball in the '20s."

Television also gave us the Russian gymnast Olga Korbut. Graceful children everywhere began to emulate her. It has been possible to watch Jimmy Connors become famous and rich as he hit a ball with a racket.

The Numbers

No one can know just how many children are devoting their lives to a single sport, if the Amateur Athletic Union's Junior Olympics is an indication. In 1973, there were 600 participants; last year there were 2,000, and they were the best of 2 million or so children from 8 to 18 who began in local competitions.

The determination in some of these children is unswerving. In Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Sherri Eanna, 13, and her sister, Tracy, 10, are swimmers who are both aiming for the Olympics in 1980 or 1983.

"Yes, I will make the Olympics. I'm so determined," Sherri said. "I don't think about not making it."

But sometimes the determination has a soft edge to it, especially when a child is too young for such catchwords as "national recognition" and "greatness" to have much meaning. Jodi Thompson is a 9-year-old gymnast who began in earnest when she was 5. Her father, Joseph Thompson, a supervisor at a Grand Rapids, Mich., furniture factory, would drive Jodi from their home in Kentwood twice a week to East Lansing for lessons at Michigan State University. It is a 65-mile ride, but it paid off. Jodi won state championships in the 8-and-under group in 1973, 1974 and 1975.

Founded School

To end the grind of all that driving, Mr. Thompson started his own gymnastics school. But even now he fears his daughter is not getting all the training she needs.



Olga Korbut, of the Soviet Union, an influence on TV.

He said she will probably have to go to "Colorado or somewhere" for more concentrated training if she wants to win the gold.

"Jodi is going to have to make up her mind very shortly," Mr. Thompson said, "on whether or not she wants to be in the Olympics." Jodi said she did want to go to the Olympics. But no one had told her she might have to live in Colorado first.

"Would I get to see my parents sometimes?" she asked. Jodi has had times when she tires of gymnastics, and she lives a distinctly abnormal childhood. But her father contends that after the 1984 Olympics, Jodi will have "plenty of time to grow up normally."

The loss of a normal childhood has disturbed many of those involved in these sports. Mitch Ivy of the Santa Clara (Calif.) Swim Club says, "The kids have to give up everything. You have to give up a social life as other kids have it. You have to give up other sports. People, especially parents, find it difficult to handle. They don't like to see their kids tired all the time and missing out on fun things at school."

Gardner Mulloy, the former tennis star and now a coach in Miami Beach, said that children often start too early and work too hard. "They burn out," he said, "they lose the desire."

The work is considerable. All of these sports may begin with just three or four hours a week when a child is 5 or 6. But the workload climbs to 30 or 40 hours as the child reaches adolescence.

Looking back on the work, Tim McKee, a 22-year-old who won two Olympic medals in 1972 as a swimmer, observed that few children could succeed as he did. Yet they try.

"It's really demanding to go to the pool four and five hours a day and swim back and forth and look at a black line," he said. "You have to make a yoga out of it. You have to not mind the pain. It does things to your brain. It's unpleasant."

Most of the parents and children interviewed either denied that athletics detracted from schoolwork or indicated that even if it did the children were so academically superior that they

could overcome the extra stress. Chris Huff, a 13-year-old who traveled alone to New York from Houston to play in last month's Easter Bowl Tennis Tournament, said that he traveled so frequently and worked so much on his tennis that he attended school for only 14 days last semester. "But I'm on the honor roll," he said.

Damson Plums—the Wild and Bitter Fruit

GENERALIZATIONS are dangerous, so I will avoid making the sweeping statement, "The bitterest fruits make the best preserves." Yet not long ago, in this space, I discussed the delicacy of crab-apple jelly, and now I find myself confronted with the richness of damson plum preserves, made, like the jelly, from a fruit too tart to eat fresh, but delicious when married with enough sugar and cooked in one guise or another, including that of damson pie.

Damson preserves (which, incidentally, grace Thomas Jefferson's table regularly) sound old-fashioned nowadays, when modern marketing is rapidly getting rid of all the cherished foods (crab-apple jelly included) derived from fruits not cultivated en masse with an eye to the supermarket. (But let us admit that even before supermarkets, damson preserves were usually homemade.)

Damson plums are sometimes cultivated, but are perhaps often gathered wild. As for the damson's close cousin, the bullock, so far as I know, it is always gathered wild.

Our most respected reference books do not know what these two fruits are, or, more exactly, they do not succeed in telling them apart. Several give the same scientific name for both, while others describe the bullock as a wild damson or the damson as a cultivated bullock. Take your choice.

One might have thought that our learned mentors would have suspected that they were dealing with two different fruits when they set down on paper, without boggling, sometimes in the same sentence, two facts about what

they consider a single fruit which contradict each other. They tell us that the damson was introduced to the ancient world from Damascus (hence its name) and, in the same breath, that bullock plums have been found in the kitchen middens of prehistoric Swiss lake dwellings. If you hold that the damson-bullock is one fruit, which originated in the region of Damascus but was found in Switzerland centuries earlier, you are arguing that this fruit antedated itself.

The account of the origin of the damson comes from Pliny, who called it the *prunus damascena* and wrote that it was "named from Damascus in Syria." The damson is still *Prunus damascena* today (despite the contrary assertions of some reference books), and the bullock is *Prunus incisa*. One might wonder whether modern taxonomists fastened on the right plum when they echoed Pliny's nomenclature, but it would be my guess that about six weeks before the bullock, which suggests that it formed its growing habits in a mild climate—like the region of Damascus. The two must have had a common ancestor somewhere, but it would seem likely that the bullock, long before Damascus existed (although it is possibly the world's oldest continuously inhabited city), had already asserted its individuality and had adapted itself to a climate colder than that of the Middle East—Switzerland, for instance.

The bullock is a small, round plum, larger than the sloe and smaller than the damson. It is not quite as hard and bitter as the sloe, but still sharp enough so that it is usually not picked

until after a good frost or two has taken the edge off its acidity (like the persimmon, which has been called America's closest approach to the plum, though it is still a far cry from it). The bullock is hardly ever planted, even in England, where it is most honored, but wild trees are regularly picked, especially those of the black bullock, a favorite variety. Bullocks are purple, except for the shepherd's bullock, which is a greenish-yellow, and is now very rare, in danger of disappearing completely. ("Bullock" also means the hardened latex of several American tropical trees.)

The damson is richer and sweeter than the bullock, but still tart enough so that few persons attempt to eat it fresh; but cooked, it is much prized. Damsons run to oval shapes, some of them resembling figs. The English Lake District claims to grow the best damsons, but the Shropshire damson, an old variety,

often found growing wild in hedgerows, is particularly noted for its richness of flavor, while Kent is the native ground of the Tardleigh damson, a prolific producer, which is often planted as a windbreak, since its tree is particularly sturdy.

The damson grows in France, but very little attention is paid to it there, and apparently it does not exist at all in Germany. It is cultivated in the eastern United States, but so far as I know does not grow west of the Rockies, unless some homesick Yankees have planted a few individual trees for their personal delectation. England is the big damson country, where this plum is often cultivated as well as gathered, and gives the country one of its typical dishes—damson cheese, actually a sort of paste, reduced to cheese-like consistency by being boiled down to a concentrated state.

The damson is credited with having laxative qualities, a reputation which goes back at least as far as to the School of Salerno, when Italy must still have been eating damsons. In a jungle which cites other foods as well, this quality is mentioned in passing:

Cool damsons are, and good for health, by reason
They make your entrails soluble
and slack,
Let peaches sleep in wine of newest season,
Nuts hurt the teeth, that with their teeth they crack,
With every nut 'tis good to eat a raisin,
For though they hurt the spleen,
they help the back.

(c) 1976 by Waverley Root.

Paris Opéra Plans First U.S. Visit

NEW YORK, May 18 (UPI).—The Paris Opéra will make its first visit to the United States in September, playing at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York and the Kennedy Center in Washington, according to Paris Opéra general director Rolf Liebermann.

He said at a news conference that both cities will see three performances each of "The Marriage of Figaro"—chosen for the Bicentennial because of Beaumarchais's pre-Revolutionary importance—"Faust" and "Otello."

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ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 18 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films on stage productions:

Films

The Blue Bird, Maurice Maeterlinck's fairy-tale parable, is the 4th American-Soviet film venture and was produced entirely by the Soviet Union. Vincent Canby says, "As you watch it, I keep seeing two films that don't compete but don't, every being polite, accepting compromise, effectively neutered." He adds that the Russian version might be a lot more interesting than the American one. The Soviets have a familiarity and ease for this work "that may be to it a consistency of character and style, as well as a device of view, completely absent from this production." The gentle notions here "are enough to send most American viewers not to mention adults, to anti-social states beginning in catatonia and ending in red rebellion." Elizabeth Taylor, Ava Gardner, Jane Fonda, and Robert Morley and Robert Andrews are the English-speaking cast, "that do little more than behave as if they were a very unlikely pageant." Bruce Cukor "seems to have had a chance to direct than to act as goodwill ambassador." The Soviet Union's Oleg Popov, Natalia Pavlova and members of Kirov Ballet "are no better when given a chance to act," Canby writes.

End of the Game, directed, produced and written (with Friedrich Dürrenmatt) by Maximilian Schell, "has too much writing, much acting, too many symbols, too much paradox and too many significant camera angles," says Canby. "Yet despite excess, a lot of this film is entertaining. There is an outrageous vitality to it that gives it a sumpy appeal." Eder calls it "an allegory, half mystery." Set in Switzerland, it features Robert

Shaw as a master businessman-criminal, Martin Ritt as an ulcer-plagued detective and Jon Voight as another detective. "All three overlap but it is a fine, joyful overacting. Their inspired hamminess is the film's real meat," Eder says.

"Goodbye, Norma Jean", about Marilyn Monroe before she became a movie star, "is a terrible, witless, schlocky movie that Norma Jean Baker might have made in her desperation to be somebody," according to Vincent Canby. "Because of the people who make passes at her, it has the form, if not quite the substance, of a soft-core porn work." Misty Rowe "may be desperate too and gives a pretty good imitation of the star." Larry Buchanan directed.

"Underground", a documentary by Emilio de Antonio, is an interview with the five members of the Weathermen, the survivors of a 1970 New York City explosion that killed three members. Now they call themselves the Weather Underground. The film, Richard Eder says, "suffers from the crippling difficulties under which it was made." The five refused to allow their faces to be photographed. The effect is "claustrophobic." "If Mr. de Antonio's effort is largely a defeat, it is a defeat he conducts with skill and integrity." The answers he gets to the question, "what is a white middle-class revolutionary group doing in America now?" are "impersonal and abstract."

"Grizzly", directed by William Girdler, "is such a blatant imitation of 'Jaws' that one has to admire the depth of the flattery it represents, though not the lack of talent involved," Vincent Canby says. "It is not only clumsily plotted, photographed and edited, it's downright rude when it insists on showing us the bear lopping off an arm or decapitating a horse." Edward Montoro, the producer; Harvey Waxman and David Sheldon, who wrote the screen-

play, "are lights that don't fit under bushels." Finally, the bear who plays the lead, "though large and probably dangerous, can't quite shake his Winnie-the-Pooh image."

Plays

"The Transfiguration of Benno Bimble", by Albert Innaurato, "is about the decay of the American family," according to Mel Gussow. "Visions of Ionesco, and especially of Kafka, go through our minds as we watch this pitch black comedy." Benno is an immense, blubbery, fat boy surrounded by a broad Italian cartoon family, who are "horrid" but also "maliciously funny." Beneath the fat, Benno (Jon Polito) is a saintly spirit. He is the only real human on stage. He is treated as an object forced to watch the defilement of civilization." At times Mr. Innaurato's humor "is itself a blunt instrument; and though many people will be offended, even insulted by this play, it has a dramatic and comic power. It is not a play one will easily forget." The director is Peter Mark Schiffrin.

"Titanic", a farce about the ship by Christopher Durang, "is at times splendidly amusing, at times sophomoric, most of the time it is outrageously tasteless," Mel Gussow says. "Perhaps depth is the difficulty, but there is no ignoring the author's clownish exuberance and malevolence." Peter Mark Schiffrin directed and Seymour Weaver stars. It's being shown on a double bill with Mr. Durang's "Das Lushanias Songspiel," where he and Miss Weaver go through 25 minutes of mock Brecht.

25 Years for \$0.50 Theft

TAIPEI, May 18 (UPI).—A 25-year-old man was sentenced here to 25 years in prison for robbing a taxi driver of 50 U.S. cents, the Taipei District Court said.

		- 1976 -		Stocks and		Bds.	
		High-Low		Divs in %		P/E Ratio	
						High-Low	
125	1120	OH	14	128	1120	128	1120
126	1115	OH	14	128	1115	128	1115
127	1110	OH	14	128	1110	128	1110
128	1105	OH	14	128	1105	128	1105
129	1100	OH	14	128	1100	128	1100
130	1095	OH	14	128	1095	128	1095
131	1090	OH	14	128	1090	128	1090
132	1085	OH	14	128	1085	128	1085
133	1080	OH	14	128	1080	128	1080
134	1075	OH	14	128	1075	128	1075
135	1070	OH	14	128	1070	128	1070
136	1065	OH	14	128	1065	128	1065
137	1060	OH	14	128	1060	128	1060
138	1055	OH	14	128	1055	128	1055
139	1050	OH	14	128	1050	128	1050
140	1045	OH	14	128	1045	128	1045
141	1040	OH	14	128	1040	128	1040
142	1035	OH	14	128	1035	128	1035
143	1030	OH	14	128	1030	128	1030
144	1025	OH	14	128	1025	128	1025
145	1020	OH	14	128	1020	128	1020
146	1015	OH	14	128	1015	128	1015
147	1010	OH	14	128	1010	128	1010
148	1005	OH	14	128	1005	128	1005
149	1000	OH	14	128	1000	128	1000
150	995	OH	14	128	995	128	995
151	990	OH	14	128	990	128	990
152	985	OH	14	128	985	128	985
153	980	OH	14	128	980	128	980
154	975	OH	14	128	975	128	975
155	970	OH	14	128	970	128	970
156	965	OH	14	128	965	128	965
157	960	OH	14	128	960	128	960
158	955	OH	14	128	955	128	955
159	950	OH	14	128	950	128	950
160	945	OH	14	128	945	128	945
161	940	OH	14	128	940	128	940
162	935	OH	14	128	935	128	935
163	930	OH	14	128	930	128	930
164	925	OH	14	128	925	128	925
165	920	OH	14	128	920	128	920
166	915	OH	14	128	915	128	915
167	910	OH	14	128	910	128	910
168	905	OH	14	128	905	128	905
169	900	OH	14	128	900	128	900
170	895	OH	14	128	895	128	895
171	890	OH	14	128	890	128	890
172	885	OH	14	128	885	128	885
173	880	OH	14	128	880	128	880
174	875	OH	14	128	875	128	875
175	870	OH	14	128	870	128	870
176	865	OH	14	128	865	128	865
177	860	OH	14	128	860	128	860
178	855	OH	14	128	855	128	855
179	850	OH	14	128	850	128	850
180	845	OH	14	128	845		

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 18

Stocks and	Sis.	C/S	Gr'se	— 1976 —	Stocks and	Sis.	C/S	Gr'se	— 1976 —	Stocks and	Sis.	C/S	Gr'se
B/E 100%	High Low	3 p.m. prev.	High Low	D/E 100%	High Low	3 p.m. prev.	High Low	D/E 100%	High Low	3 p.m. prev.	High Low	D/E 100%	High Low

[illegible]

3535 Matigmi A	\$789	18%	18%	
1050 Met Stor A	\$151	27%	15%	
3950 Moore	\$46	45%	45%	1/4

930 Murphy		55½	5½	5½+	½
5478 Noranda	A	537¼	36½	37½+	¼
7001 Norcen		513¾	13½	13½-	½

NYSE Most Active			
	Sales	Close	N.Y.
APowL	241,190	22 1/2	↓
Intel	232,100	22 1/4	
WU	223,100	17 1/4	↓ 1/2
GenCorp Inc	188,400	22	↓ 1/2
WV	183,100	24 1/2	↓ 1/2
Level Div	154,000	24 1/2	↓ 1/2
Gen Motors	150,100	70 1/4	↓ 1/2
GenCorp	146,000	24 1/2	↓ 1/2
TeleTel	132,700	70 1/4	↓ 1/2
Airline	127,800	13 1/2	↓ 1/2
GenCorp	85,100	24 1/2	↓ 1/2
GenCorp	71,900	24 1/2	↓ 1/2
GenCorp	71,700	22	↓ 1/2
GenCorp	71,300	27 1/2	↓ 1/2
GenCorp	66,800	5 1/2	↓ 1/2

	Price	Volume
Today	12.41	14,722
Yesterday	7.22	500
1976	7.00	484
1975	19.12	1866
1974	31	42

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Ind	987.96	994.80	984.41	989.45	+ 1.81
Trn	217.49	219.89	215.40	216.94	- 0.83

DM	86.94	87.33	88.15	88.58	- 0.32
Stk	305.13	307.48	303.33	305.03	- 0.12

Standard & Poor's			
	High	Low	N.C.
Industrials	114.68	113.28	+0.22
Railroads	46.21	45.81	+0.01
Utilities	46.11	45.37	+0.07
Stocks	102.08	100.72	+0.17

NYSE Index			
	High	Low	N.C.
Composite	54.04	53.92	+0.06
Financial	60.37	60.23	+0.12
Industrial	42.13	41.99	+0.04
Utilities	35.67	35.29	+0.06
Dance	50.95	50.82	+0.05

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
	Shares	Buy	Sell
y 17	133,753	219,407	998
y 14	734,274	374,467	2,620

These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

Oil M	278,700	20%	+2%
Oil M	93,200	10%	+1%
Caprod	59,500	9%	+1%
CrizMt Cp	47,800	11	+1%
Ark Cp	41,400	7%	+1%
Bas Perf	41,200	3%	
Green Sur	34,400	8%	+1%
Geo Elect	33,300	18%	+1%
Chem ED	32,800	28%	+1 1/2%
Sys Cont	31,000	29%	+2 1/2%
Corpor total stock sales			2,280,000
stock sales year ago			2,236,805
American Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	N.C.
160	104.28	104.63	+0.12

[illegible]

Co	28	10	27	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	3 1/2	5%	1%	Talcott Net	10	4%	4%	4%	104	12 1/2	VesS	1.31	19	13%			
HALN	1.30	14	83	47%	47	47 1/2	1/2	10	6%	Talley	20	7	38	9	8%	8%	31	20 1/2	VesCo	1.50	7	18	22 1/2
HALN	1.12	10	1	12%	12 1/2	12 1/2		12	8%	Talley	20	1	144	1	144	1	28	22 1/2	VE Co	1.16	8	17	21

[illegible]

Conf 30	3	39	19%	19%	19%	26	19%	Text of 10	10	23%	23%	23%	18%	19%	WashSt	1	17%
NCL 1.40	6	71	27%	27%	27	18%	12%	Thokol 30	6	51	16%	16%	22%	19%	WashW	1.60	20%
WMA 1.00						12%	33	Thomel 78	23	100	43%	43%	6%	WasteM	.55c	13	7%

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

90	84%	Wilec p17.75	9	120	87%
90	17	WilecAe 1.70	9	103	17%
90	17	WilecAe 1.70	9	81	17%
17%	16%	WilecP1 1.52	8	31	17%
18%	18%	WilecP3 1.28	8	31	16%
20%	20%	Wilec 1.30	8	44	26%
6%	6%	WilecW 2.05	6	19	6%
17%	17%	WilecW 2.05	7	7	16%
16%	17%	WilecCa 3.5e	8	7	6%
19%	15%	WilecP 2.5e	6	19	15%
21%	21%	WilecH 1.20	7	127	23%
21%	21%	Wilec p12.20	4	4	33%
21%	21%	World	7	4	33%
7%	64%	Wyley 2.40e	9	17	3%
11%	6%	Wyley 5.90	17	3	9%
6%	6%	Wyley Corp	37	3%	9%

X					
68%	48%	KereCo I	14	1288	50%
11%	7%	Xtra Inc	76	8	17%

Y					
11%	6%	Yates Ind	59	26	11%
11%	7%	YmsDor 151	59	8	9%

127.90	128.00	127.80	127.805	128.10
128.50	128.70	128.50	128.505	128.70
129.50	129.50	129.50	129.505	129.70

London Comm

CHICAGO FUTURES					May 18, 1976	
May 14, 1976					High	Low
					(Feb-Mar)	
WHEAT (\$5000 bu.)						
	Open	High	Low	Close Prev		
May	3.54	3.54	3.49	3.45 1/2	3.39 1/2	
July	3.54	3.54	3.49	3.49 1/2	3.45	
Sept	3.61	3.61	3.56	3.56	3.51	
Dec	3.61	3.72 1/2	3.67	3.69	3.75 1/2	
Mar	3.61	3.64	3.70 1/2	3.77 1/2	3.85 1/2	
CORN (\$5000 bu.)						
	Open	High	Low	Close Prev		
May	2.90	2.92	2.89	2.90 1/2	2.91	
July	2.94	2.95	2.93 1/2	2.93 1/2	2.94 1/2	
Sept	2.97	2.97	2.96	2.96 1/2	2.97 1/2	
Dec	2.97	2.97 1/2	2.94	2.94 1/2	2.97 1/2	
Mar	2.97	2.97 1/2	2.94	2.94 1/2	2.97 1/2	
May	2.97	2.97	2.78	2.78 1/2	2.79 1/2	
SUGAR						
	Open	High	Low	Close Prev		
May	194.50	180.25	170	170	170	
July	197	195	190	192 1/2	190 1/2	
Sept	197	195	190	192 1/2	190 1/2	
Dec	197	195	190	192 1/2	190 1/2	
Mar	197	195	190	192 1/2	190 1/2	
May	197	195	190	192 1/2	190 1/2	
July	197	195	190	192 1/2	190 1/2	
Sept	197	195	190	192 1/2	190 1/2	
Dec	197	195	190	192 1/2	190 1/2	
Mar	197	195	190	192 1/2	190 1/2	
COCOA						
	Open	High	Low	Close Prev		
May	1077.50	1030	1025	1025 1/2	1025 1/2	
July	1077.50	1030	1025	1025 1/2	1025 1/2	
Sept	1077.50	1030	1025	1025 1/2	1025 1/2	
Dec	1077.50	1030	1025	1025 1/2	1025 1/2	
Mar	1077.50	1030	1025	1025 1/2	1025 1/2	
May	1077.50	1030	1025	1025 1/2	1025 1/2	
July	1077.50	1030	1025	1025 1/2	1025 1/2	
Sept	1077.50	1030	1025	1025 1/2	1025 1/2	
Dec	1077.50	1030	1025	1025 1/2	1025 1/2	
Mar	1077.50	1030	1025	1025 1/2	1025 1/2	

	COFFEE			
May 1980	1360	1355	-1360	
1360	1360	1355	-1360	
1355	1355	1350	-1355	
1350	1350	1345	-1350	
1345	1345	1340	-1345	
1340	1340	1335	-1340	
1335	1335	1330	-1335	
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1325	1325	1320	-1325	
1320	1320	1315	-1320	
1315	1315	1310	-1315	
1310	1310	1305	-1310	
1305	1305	1300	-1305	
1300	1300	1295	-1300	
1295	1295	1290	-1295	
1290	1290	1285	-1290	
1285	1285	1280	-1285	
1280	1280	1275	-1280	
1275	1275	1270	-1275	
1270	1270	1265	-1270	
1265	1265	1260	-1265	
1260	1260	1255	-1260	
1255	1255	1250	-1255	
1250	1250	1245	-1250	
1245	1245	1240	-1245	
1240	1240	1235	-1240	
1235	1235	1230	-1235	
1230	1230	1225	-1230	
1225	1225	1220	-1225	
1220	1220	1215	-1220	
1215	1215	1210	-1215	
1210	1210	1205	-1210	
1205	1205	1200	-1205	
1200	1200	1195	-1200	
1195	1195	1190	-1195	
1190	1190	1185	-1190	
1185	1185	1180	-1185	
1180	1180	1175	-1180	
1175	1175	1170	-1175	
1170	1170	1165	-1170	
1165	1165	1160	-1165	
1160	1160	1155	-1160	
1155	1155	1150	-1155	
1150	1150	1145	-1150	
1145	1145	1140	-1145	
1140	1140	1135	-1140	
1135	1135	1130	-1135	
1130	1130	1125	-1130	
1125	1125	1120	-1125	
1120	1120	1115	-1120	
1115	1115	1110	-1115	
1110	1110	1105	-1110	
1105	1105	1100	-1105	
1100	1100	1095	-1100	
1095	1095	1090	-1095	
1090	1090	1085	-1090	
1085	1085	1080	-1085	
1080	1080	1075	-1080	
1075	1075	1070	-1075	
1070	1070	1065	-1070	
1065	1065	1060	-1065	
1060	1060	1055	-1060	
1055	1055	1050	-1055	
1050	1050	1045	-1050	
1045	1045	1040	-1045	
1040	1040	1035	-1040	
1035	1035	1030	-1035	
1030	1030	1025	-1030	
1025	1025	1020	-1025	
1020	1020	1015	-1020	
1015	1015	1010	-1015	
1010	1010	1005	-1010	
1005	1005	1000	-1005	
1000	1000	995	-1000	
995	995	990	-995	
990	990	985	-990	
985	985	980	-985	
980	980	975	-980	
975	975	970	-975	
970	970	965	-970	
965	965	960	-965	
960	960	955	-960	
955	955	950	-955	
950	950	945	-950	
945	945	940	-945	
940	940	935	-940	
935	935	930	-935	
930	930	925	-930	
925	925	920	-925	
920	920	915	-920	
915	915	910	-915	
910	910	905	-910	
905	905	900	-905	
900	900	895	-900	
895	895	890	-895	
890	890	885	-890	
885	885	880	-885	
880	880	875	-880	
875	875	870	-875	

	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling	Jul	1418	1375	1375	-1376
Dollar				Sep	1430	1377	1379	-1380
				Nov	1403	1369	1374	-1375

[illegible]

pf D	UnOli Corp	On Comm	3 months	231.30	232
pf A	OhEd 8.20pf	UnOli Cal	Silver: spot	244	244.50
Mtg	OhEd 7.36pf	UnOliCal pf	3 months	250.30	250.50

UPL Natl Ind	Ph El 4.50pf Pillston Co	Utah P< VaEP 7.72pf	
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[illegible]

record May 25. This compares	Jul	885	862
\$1 paid in the last four	Sep	786	763
	Dec		
	Mar		

ters. May

July 1941

Summer Pet

Currency

[illegible]

Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (v)

amounts needed to buy one pound.

[illegible]

7/25-7/1	87 1/2	70 1/2	Ralston 7 1/2-87	94 1/2	95 1/2	Gillette 4 1/2-87
86	99 1/2	100 1/2	Richardson 4 1/2-85	102 1/2	103 1/2	Gould 5-87
7/1-86	99 1/2	100 1/2	S. A. S. 8-85	92 1/2	93 1/2	Gulf West 5-87

81-86	9734	9834	Scarratt 84-88	99	100	Honeywell 6-88
8-87	94	95	Scott 84-86	1024	1034	I.S.E. 64-89
	95	94	Scott 84-86	1025	1035	ITT 45-87

[illegible]

93	100	101	Baptista 4-1-91	100%	100%	Yesterday
94-91	103%	104%	Baptista 4-1-92	94%	95%	
94-93	102	103	Borden 4-4-91	105%	107%	Yesterday

1-87 97% 1824 Borden 592 98 100 Previous 100


ck) May 12

[illegible]

RE AUSTRALIAN SELECTION FUND N.V.

Due to reduction of capital from U.S.\$10.00 to U.S.\$1.00, future quotations will be on U.S. dollars one basis. Unit holders still hold the same number of units as before.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



CHARRINGTON LTD
Incorporated with limited liability in England
(under the Companies Act 1948)

(Incorporated with limited liability in England
under the Companies Act 1948)

The private placement of this 15 year loan with institutional investors in The Netherlands has been arranged by

The Company was advised by

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

May 1976

Dfls 50,000,000.-

loan 1976 - due 1982/1986

arranged and provided by

on, Heldring & Pierson N.V.



May 1976

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FULL BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

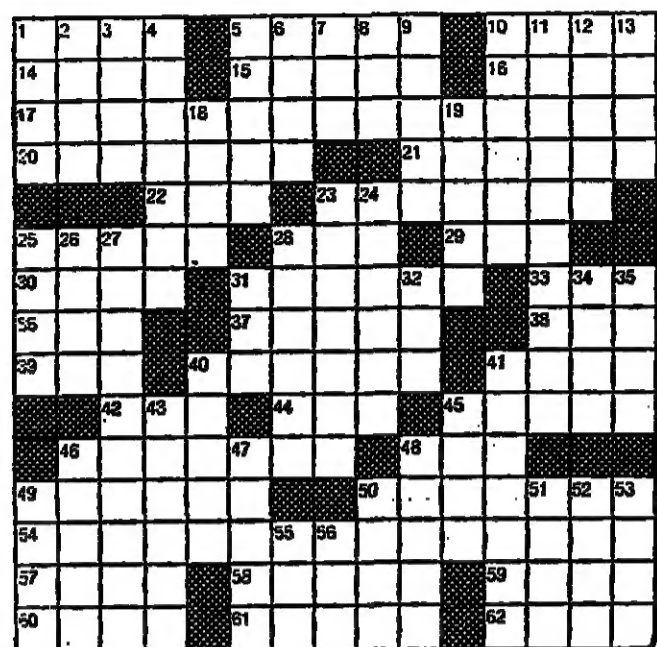
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Positive
5 Small porch
10 Aftermath of a scrape
14 Woolcott, for short
15 Patriot Thomas
16 Starring role
17 Start of a quote by Daniel Webster
20 Jacob's and step
21 Hundredweight, in Britain
22 Aries
23 One who strips whales
25 Common
28 "Parlez-moi d'amour"
29 Evil deed
30 Showman Billy
31 Ancient galley
32 Scotsman's denial
36 "I — thee knight"
37 Broadway revival
38 Anger
39 News-agency initials
40 Barrel parts
41 Marsh bird
42 Before a-tat

DOWN

- 44 Word to a horse
45 Biological units
46 Disciple of Jesus
48 — relief
49 West Pakistan capital
50 Predatory women of myth
54 More of quote Miss Hagen
57 21
58 Plow pioneer
59 Word with eat or scare
60 Early U.S.
61 Time periods
62 Some messages: Abbr.
1 Go cruising
2 Forearm bone
3 Fox
4 Curved outdoor benches
5 Kind of whale
6 Light colors
7 Resembling: Suffix
8 — and inseparable (Webster)
9 British coins
10 Chinese province
11 July 4, 1876
12 Loudly clamoring
13 Rose or Cotton
18 Ring out
19 Perfume, as a church area
22 End of quote
24 One subject to a mortgage
25 Pakistani language
26 Dinner starter
27 July 4, 1776
28 Desert deceiver
31 Cameo role
32 Middle: Prefix
34 Seed cover
35 Lampreys
40 Like a taskmaster
41 Look up to
43 Balanced
45 Postal or greeting
46 Chimney visitor
47 Roosevelt or bear
48 Hens and rats
49 Praise
50 German mister
51 Concerning
52 Biology branch: Abbr.
53 Does tailoring
56 Shade of green



WEATHER

C	F		C	F			
ALGAEV.....	11	63	Clear	MADRID.....	22	73	Clear
AMSTERDAM.....	10	50	Clear	MILAN.....	27	81	Clear
ANKARA.....	10	50	Unavailable	MONTREAL.....	8	46	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	10	50	Clear	MOSCOW.....	16	70	Clear
BELGIUM.....	24	75	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	21	73	Clear
BELGRADE.....	10	50	Unavailable	NEW YORK.....	16	61	Cloudy
BERLIN.....	10	50	Clear	OSLO.....	26	78	Clear
BUSSELS.....	23	73	Cloudy	OSLO.....	26	63	Clear
BUCHAREST.....	26	78	Clear	PARIS.....	21	73	Variable
BUDAPEST.....	26	78	Clear	PARIS.....	21	73	Clear
CASABLANCA.....	10	50	Cloudy	ROFFA.....	21	73	Clear
COFENHAGEN.....	16	61	Clear	ROFFA.....	10	58	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL.....	23	73	Clear	STOCKHOLM.....	23	73	Clear
DUBLIN.....	10	50	Clear	STOCKHOLM.....	23	73	Clear
EDINBURGH.....	13	50	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	33	81	Clear
FLORENCE.....	27	81	Clear	TUNIS.....	26	68	Clear
FRANKFURT.....	24	75	Clear	TUNIS.....	26	73	Clear
GENEVA.....	23	73	Clear	WARSAW.....	19	66	Clear
HELSINKI.....	21	70	Clear	WASHINGTON.....	23	73	Cloudy
ISTANBUL.....	10	50	Unavailable	ZURICH.....	23	73	Clear
LAS PALMAS.....	11	79	Clear				
LONDON.....	10	50	Clear				
LOS ANGELES.....	20	68	Clear				
LYON.....	16	61	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - Canada)	
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.	

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada
at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (r) — regularly; (i) — irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund... \$2.94
(w) Am. Export Inv. Fund... \$2.94
(w) Austral. Select Fund... \$2.94

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94

CREDIT SUISSE:
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94

FIDELITY:
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94

G.T. (SABMUDA) LIMITED:
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
(w) Capital Fund... \$2.94
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JARDINE FLEMING:
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PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE

BAILEY

WIZARD

ANDY

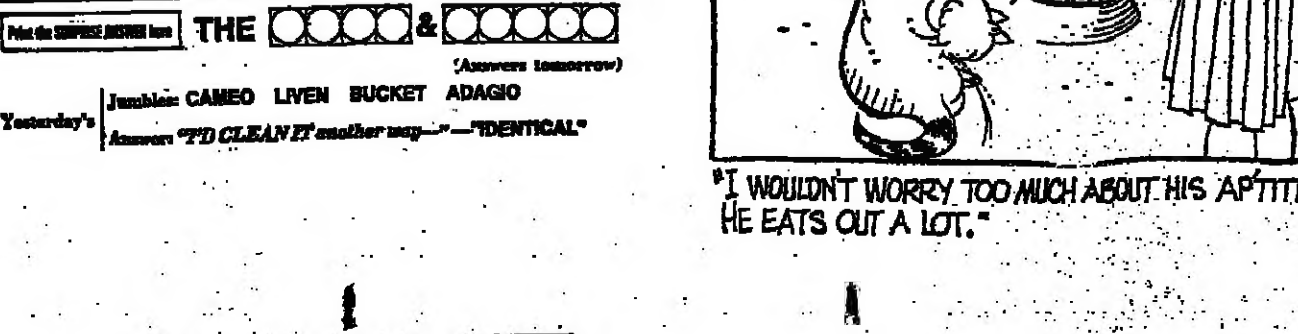
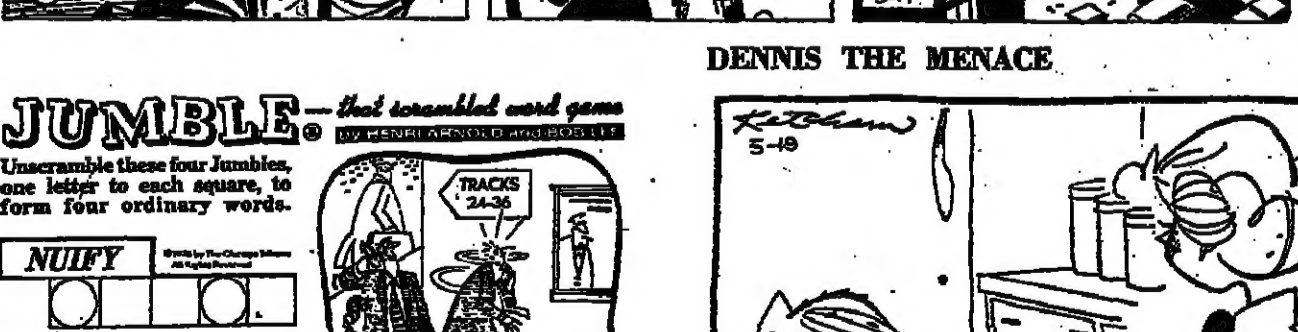
CAP

REX

MORGAN

M.D.

RIP



BOOKS

THE NIGHTMARE SEASON

By Arnold J. Mandell. Random House. 216 pp. \$7.

WESTCHESTER BULL

By Sam Kuperman. Simon & Schuster. 223 pp. \$7.25.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

DOES professional football represent the best in American life, as the National Football League recently asked in an essay contest? Here are one good non-fiction account and one exceptional first novel to provide some theoretical answers. Dr. Arnold J. Mandell must have thought in when Gene Klein and Harold Sware, respectively the owner and coach of the San Diego Chargers, came to him and asked him to work part-time with the team for the 1975 season. Dr. Mandell was (and still is) a practicing psychiatrist, chairman of the psychology department at the University of California at San Diego Medical School, a researcher in brain chemistry and psychopharmacology and a football fan. The San Diego Chargers were trying to turn a bad team into a good one overnight by trading for "troublesome and dissatisfied" players and nursing them to victory with understanding. A place for a good psychiatrist was seen in the mix. And when Dr. Mandell was propositioned, he "felt a warm and maternally protective glow." The psychiatric version of functioning brains when the milk comes in. I knew I would work for the welfare of this man [coach Sware] and his men.

Naturally, as anyone who recalls the St. Louis Browns baseball team will have anticipated, things didn't quite work out as planned. As Dr. Mandell describes it in "The Nightmare Season," by the third game they played, San Diego was clearly headed downhill. By the sixth, the fans were literally threatening coach Sware's physical welfare, and Dr. Klein felt obliged to dismiss him. And when the season was over, the league's commissioner decided to punish the Chargers for indulging drug abuse among the players, singling out as chief culprit and banning from further contact with the NFL none other than Dr. Arnold J. Mandell.

But at least he got good material for a book out of his experience. A sense of what the game looks like from the bench. An intimacy with "the aggregate of male pleasures that mitigated the pain of low salaries, long hours and unstable futures for football people." An understanding of why a deteriorating team situation looks one way up close and quite another way to the fan in the stands, who emerges in this account as a lunatic predatory beast. Sure, we've already learned much of what Dr. Mandell observed from the books of George Plimpton and Jerry Kramer. But the doctor adds some perceptive psychological observations to his intelligent, well-paced account.

As for the drug rap: Dr. Mandell says he was trying to get a solution to previous puzzle.

Still, something else drove on. And he runs. Is this monetary on assimilation? Jewish self-hatred? Is it on Astor? Whatever Kuperman has produced in "Westchester Bull" a cruel, crackback block of a comic National Football League story it may prove, but yet to read it anyway.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
a book reviewer for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan T.

On the diagramed deal North opened with two clubs, showing club length in the Precision Ultra System. East made a take-out double, and West took a rather unusual action: He doubled. No doubt this was for a take-out in the partnership agreement, but in any event East decided to defend. West led a spade, and the declarer was able to score a spade trick by playing low from the dummy.

East won with the ace and returned a spade to the king. Now declarer had visions of making his doubled game contract. He tried leading the diamond queen for a finesse, but when West won with the king and gave his partner a club ruff, the result was down two for 500 points.

The defense might have done better if spades had not been led, but analysis suggests that the penalty would never have been any greater. Sooner or later, if spades were not touched, South would be able to discard a spade from his hand on a club winner. Suppose for example an opening club lead was ruffed, and a diamond return was ducked to the king. West would play a diamond to dummy's queen, and a high club lead would force East to ruff low. The declarer would overruff, enter dummy by ruffing a diamond winner, and play the last club winner for a spade discard.

However, East and West would

NORTH (D)
♠ K6
♥ 54
♦ Q3
♣ AKQ764
WEST
♠ Q1043
♥ A98
♦ K762
♣ J10852
SOUTH
♠ J2
♥ QJ10887
♦ A79
♣ 9
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.

